

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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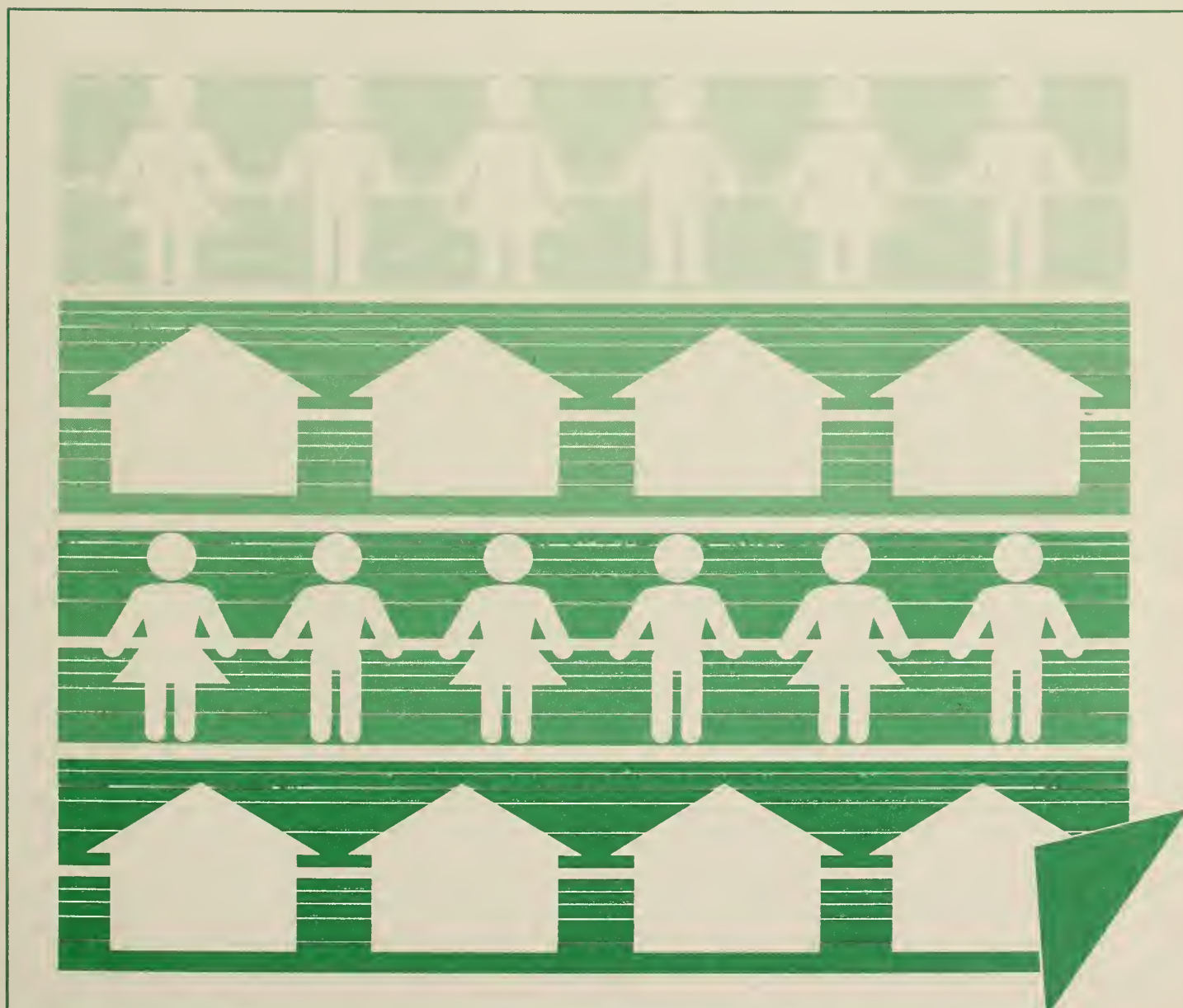
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Danville, VA MSA



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**1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
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Danville, VA MSA**

Issued April 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	28	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE											
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			Spanner		
Heading			Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990								
Stubhead			Data based on sample of establishments with 10 or more employees, 1990. Excludes unincorporated sole proprietorships, partnerships, and sole proprietorships with no employees.								
Stub			Data field								
Sidehead			Data field								
Page number and State name			Report title								

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

DANVILLE, VA MSA

User Note 1

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 13—Remainder of Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC MSA

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA		
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
12	Georgia			107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota			117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA		
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina			121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA		
47	Vermont		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
48	Virginia	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA		
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA	
103 -----	103 (pt.)
106 -----	103 (pt.)
	106
108.98 -----	108
	114 (pt.)
112.98 -----	112 (pt.)
	115 (pt.)
113.98 -----	113 (pt.)
114 -----	114 (pt.)
115.97 -----	112 (pt.)
115.98 -----	112 (pt.)
116.96 -----	114 (pt.)
116.97 -----	114 (pt.)
116.98 -----	114 (pt.)
DANVILLE CITY, VA	
1 -----	1
	113 (pt.) ¹
2 -----	2
	112 (pt.) ¹
	113 (pt.) ¹
4 -----	4
	113 (pt.) ¹
8.98 -----	8
	112 (pt.) ¹
9 -----	115 (pt.) ¹
11 -----	11 (pt.)
	115 (pt.) ¹
12 -----	11 (pt.)
	115 (pt.) ¹
13.98 -----	113 (pt.) ¹
	114 (pt.) ¹
14 -----	112 (pt.) ¹
15.98 -----	114 (pt.) ¹
16.97 -----	112 (pt.) ¹
16.98 -----	112 (pt.) ¹
17.98 -----	113 (pt.) ¹
18.97 -----	112 (pt.) ¹
18.98 -----	112 (pt.) ¹

¹In 1980, this census tract or part of this census tract was in Pittsylvania County.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA	
103 -----	103
	106 (pt.)
106 -----	106 (pt.)
108 -----	108.98 (pt.)
112 -----	2 (pt.) ¹
	8.98 (pt.) ¹
	14 ¹
	16.97 ¹
	16.98 ¹
	18.97 ¹
	18.98 ¹
	112.98 (pt.)
	115.97
	115.98
113 -----	1 (pt.) ¹
	2 (pt.) ¹
	4 (pt.) ¹
	13.98 (pt.) ¹
	17.98 ¹
	113.98
114 -----	13.98 (pt.) ¹
	15.98 ¹
	108.98 (pt.)
	114
	116.96
	116.97
	116.98
115 -----	9 ¹
	11 (pt.) ¹
	12 (pt.) ¹
	112.98 (pt.)
DANVILLE CITY, VA	
1 -----	1 (pt.)
2 -----	2 (pt.)
4 -----	4 (pt.)
8 -----	8.98 (pt.)
11 -----	11 (pt.)
	12 (pt.)

¹In 1990, this census tract or port of this census tract is in Danville city.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Danville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 626.0	2 514.5	111.5	111.5	315.0	91.2	306.0	304.1	167.1	100.0
Square miles	1 013.9	970.9	43.1	43.1	121.6	35.2	118.2	117.4	64.5	38.6
AGE										
All persons	108 711	55 655	53 056	53 056	4 013	4 832	3 679	3 608	4 909	3 066
Under 5 years	6 859	3 422	3 437	3 437	240	285	240	217	276	158
5 to 9 years	7 150	3 828	3 322	3 322	261	338	274	226	273	173
10 to 14 years	7 028	3 847	3 181	3 181	259	342	257	236	313	170
15 to 19 years	7 616	3 961	3 655	3 655	306	362	254	233	326	167
20 to 24 years	6 852	3 426	3 426	3 426	256	334	217	196	292	195
25 to 34 years	16 543	8 900	7 643	7 643	604	785	650	583	660	438
35 to 44 years	15 976	8 668	7 308	7 308	613	674	543	584	693	390
45 to 54 years	12 038	6 618	5 420	5 420	525	590	429	389	603	390
55 to 64 years	11 303	5 540	5 763	5 763	381	509	354	385	519	371
65 to 74 years	10 337	4 568	5 769	5 769	336	388	297	347	560	328
75 to 84 years	5 434	2 274	3 160	3 160	199	199	133	174	289	218
85 years and over	1 575	603	972	972	33	26	31	38	105	68
3 and 4 years	2 699	1 374	1 325	1 325	104	119	110	82	98	60
16 years and over	86 203	43 725	42 478	42 478	3 190	3 787	2 859	2 876	3 981	2 528
18 years and over	83 155	42 116	41 039	41 039	3 068	3 641	2 750	2 778	3 843	2 467
21 years and over	78 662	39 919	38 743	38 743	2 896	3 441	2 621	2 659	3 676	2 354
60 years and over	23 260	10 280	12 980	12 980	753	873	635	765	1 242	808
62 years and over	20 963	9 166	11 797	11 797	672	770	573	678	1 123	739
Median	36.3	35.5	37.3	37.3	36.0	34.6	34.2	36.6	39.5	40.8
Female	57 222	28 358	28 864	28 864	2 016	2 461	1 843	1 784	2 665	1 635
Under 5 years	3 317	1 640	1 677	1 677	116	149	123	93	143	71
5 to 9 years	3 479	1 885	1 594	1 594	122	168	143	116	143	99
10 to 14 years	3 422	1 864	1 558	1 558	120	159	125	118	156	82
15 to 19 years	3 658	1 850	1 808	1 808	143	171	111	120	158	88
20 to 24 years	3 499	1 721	1 778	1 778	117	159	98	88	169	99
25 to 34 years	8 615	4 546	4 069	4 069	308	410	322	259	330	221
35 to 44 years	8 218	4 334	3 884	3 884	314	351	269	266	361	205
45 to 54 years	6 192	3 304	2 888	2 888	255	300	204	189	315	192
55 to 64 years	6 155	2 901	3 254	3 254	201	272	187	204	279	202
65 to 74 years	6 064	2 552	3 512	3 512	182	203	153	199	342	196
75 to 84 years	3 430	1 350	2 080	2 080	120	104	87	105	191	131
85 years and over	1 173	411	762	762	18	15	21	27	78	49
3 and 4 years	1 298	647	651	651	52	60	64	35	49	31
16 years and over	46 328	22 602	23 726	23 726	1 637	1 950	1 431	1 430	2 189	1 370
18 years and over	44 901	21 843	23 058	23 058	1 582	1 880	1 379	1 381	2 122	1 334
21 years and over	42 632	20 794	21 838	21 838	1 493	1 785	1 325	1 318	2 040	1 272
60 years and over	13 972	5 833	8 139	8 139	421	469	357	438	762	477
62 years and over	12 714	5 266	7 448	7 448	379	414	322	398	703	439
Median	38.0	36.5	39.8	39.8	37.4	35.4	35.0	38.4	41.3	42.9
Male	51 489	27 297	24 192	24 192	1 997	2 371	1 836	1 824	2 244	1 431
Median age	34.6	34.5	34.8	34.8	35.0	33.8	32.9	35.3	37.3	38.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	108 711	55 655	53 056	53 056	4 013	4 832	3 679	3 608	4 909	3 066
In households	106 929	55 297	51 632	51 632	4 013	4 832	3 679	3 499	4 787	2 976
Householder	42 325	20 613	21 712	21 712	1 491	1 824	1 358	1 305	1 899	1 206
Family householder	30 681	16 161	14 520	14 520	1 151	1 428	1 061	1 029	1 372	907
Nonfamily householder	11 644	4 452	7 192	7 192	340	396	297	276	527	299
Living alone	10 558	4 009	6 549	6 549	315	337	270	251	487	278
Spouse	23 384	13 229	10 155	10 155	960	1 182	853	803	1 018	698
Child	32 257	17 182	15 075	15 075	1 250	1 466	1 160	1 054	1 403	818
Other relatives	6 444	3 198	3 246	3 246	245	247	231	273	371	187
Nonrelatives	2 519	1 075	1 444	1 444	67	113	77	64	96	67
Institutionalized persons	1 254	337	917	917	—	—	—	109	122	90
Other persons in group quarters	528	21	507	507	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.53	2.68	2.38	2.38	2.69	2.65	2.71	2.68	2.52	2.47
Persons per family	3.02	3.08	2.96	2.96	3.13	3.03	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	17 346	7 445	9 901	9 901	568	613	461	559	954	614
In households	16 591	7 319	9 272	9 272	568	613	461	558	904	539
Householder	11 381	4 889	6 492	6 492	384	412	328	365	609	366
Nonfamily householder	5 124	1 897	3 227	3 227	155	152	142	115	270	147
Living alone	4 976	1 844	3 132	3 132	154	148	139	110	261	143
Spouse	3 765	1 767	1 998	1 998	136	147	92	141	204	133
Other relatives	1 254	586	668	668	46	44	38	41	83	33
Nonrelatives	191	77	114	114	2	10	3	11	8	7
Institutionalized persons	739	126	613	613	—	—	—	1	50	75
Other persons in group quarters	16	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	30 681	16 161	14 520	14 520	1 151	1 428	1 061	1 029	1 372	907
With own children under 18 years	12 905	6 960	5 945	5 945	473	616	477	416	508	318
Number of own children under 18 years	22 151	11 810	10 341	10 341	818	1 053	791	700	890	507
Married-couple families	23 384	13 229	10 155	10 155	960	1 182	853	803	1 018	698
With own children under 18 years	9 445	5 726	3 719	3 719	401	498	391	337	377	239
Number of own children under 18 years	16 304	9 816	6 488	6 488	698	843	653	570	674	377
Female householder, no husband present	5 961	2 214	3 747	3 747	145	176	155	174	283	171
With own children under 18 years	2 965	960	2 005	2 005	56	87	70	59	106	68
Number of own children under 18 years	5 130	1 606	3 524	3 524	95	163	116	98	178	116
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	40 670	21 589	19 081	19 081	1 595	1 882	1 456	1 472	1 824	1 182
Never married	10 725	5 300	5 425	5 425	426	452	392	396	510	273
Now married, except separated	24 396	13 757	10 639	10 639	994	1 212	899	859	1 069	757
Separated	1 474	660	814	814	53	45	41	74	64	34
Widowed	1 271	544	727	727	40	40	41	29	63	50
Divorced	2 804	1 328	1 476	1 476	82	133	83	114	118	68
Females 15 years and over	47 004	22 969	24 035	24 035	1 658	1 985	1 452	1 457	2 223	1 383
Never married	9 390	4 154	5 236	5 236	316	334	241	266	478	237
Now married, except separated	24 360	13 686	10 674	10 674	992	1 217	891	840	1 066	750
Separated	2 008	722	1 286	1 286	46	61	47	46	87	50
Widowed	7 493	3 030	4 463	4 463	230	225	200	238	421	253
Divorced	3 753	1 377	2 376	2 376	74	148	73	67	171	93

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112.98	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 115.97
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	275.1	310.3	141.9	220.2	136.1	51.8	40.8	54.4	—
Square miles	106.2	119.8	54.8	85.0	52.6	20.0	15.7	21.0	—
AGE									
All persons	1 949	7 280	2 425	6 356	2 617	2 556	4 646	3 680	—
Under 5 years	140	477	147	397	195	140	294	213	—
5 to 9 years	148	581	162	459	166	158	335	271	—
10 to 14 years	117	554	178	464	160	166	379	250	—
15 to 19 years	127	525	162	462	189	171	398	276	—
20 to 24 years	135	386	134	406	194	167	273	240	—
25 to 34 years	314	1 150	396	1 085	452	449	715	615	—
35 to 44 years	274	1 240	379	1 037	370	371	897	592	—
45 to 54 years	196	823	274	741	305	321	556	474	—
55 to 64 years	207	680	259	579	264	268	399	358	—
65 to 74 years	187	530	197	455	193	212	283	253	—
75 to 84 years	78	262	107	211	99	105	94	106	—
85 years and over	26	72	30	60	30	28	23	32	—
3 and 4 years	49	197	50	159	81	51	111	102	—
16 years and over	1 512	5 563	1 898	4 940	2 055	2 045	3 572	2 890	—
18 years and over	1 468	5 340	1 834	4 747	1 980	1 985	3 405	2 782	—
21 years and over	1 391	5 057	1 746	4 490	1 882	1 893	3 167	2 618	—
60 years and over	404	1 218	466	1 027	463	476	582	561	—
62 years and over	362	1 086	410	905	404	428	506	505	—
Median	34.8	34.7	35.8	34.2	33.6	35.7	34.3	34.6	—
Female	1 028	3 615	1 231	3 219	1 344	1 288	2 337	1 872	—
Under 5 years	78	207	81	188	101	70	122	96	—
5 to 9 years	76	274	77	205	88	69	171	132	—
10 to 14 years	58	249	84	229	80	82	192	129	—
15 to 19 years	68	242	70	205	88	75	176	133	—
20 to 24 years	64	199	72	211	102	89	133	120	—
25 to 34 years	173	590	205	568	229	230	376	323	—
35 to 44 years	137	601	181	533	187	177	449	299	—
45 to 54 years	99	412	142	361	160	157	285	232	—
55 to 64 years	115	358	131	283	132	134	209	191	—
65 to 74 years	107	287	102	269	104	123	147	136	—
75 to 84 years	39	150	66	121	56	61	62	57	—
85 years and over	14	46	20	46	17	21	15	24	—
3 and 4 years	30	78	29	70	46	21	45	36	—
16 years and over	799	2 831	969	2 555	1 056	1 047	1 826	1 498	—
18 years and over	777	2 723	946	2 465	1 022	1 022	1 749	1 448	—
21 years and over	736	2 604	907	2 347	975	976	1 646	1 357	—
60 years and over	223	674	258	589	252	275	320	315	—
62 years and over	200	597	233	532	222	248	289	288	—
Median	34.8	35.8	36.3	35.1	34.1	36.4	35.0	35.1	—
Male	921	3 665	1 194	3 137	1 273	1 268	2 309	1 808	—
Median age	34.8	33.8	35.3	33.3	33.0	34.9	33.3	33.9	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 949	7 280	2 425	6 356	2 617	2 556	4 646	3 680	—
In households	1 949	7 280	2 425	6 356	2 617	2 556	4 609	3 680	—
Householder	681	2 608	912	2 326	960	1 020	1 666	1 341	—
Family householder	533	2 092	739	1 878	761	765	1 355	1 079	—
Nonfamily householder	148	516	173	448	199	255	311	262	—
Living alone	139	456	162	404	181	221	274	229	—
Spouse	401	1 729	645	1 599	618	636	1 194	882	—
Child	632	2 357	740	2 040	832	719	1 506	1 193	—
Other relatives	198	445	103	293	153	106	151	195	—
Nonrelatives	37	141	25	98	54	75	92	69	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Persons per household	2.86	2.79	2.66	2.73	2.73	2.51	2.77	2.74	—
Persons per family	3.31	3.17	3.01	3.09	3.11	2.91	3.10	3.10	—
Persons 65 years and over	291	864	334	726	322	345	400	391	—
In households	291	864	334	726	322	345	400	391	—
Householder	196	574	232	465	209	230	254	262	—
Nonfamily householder	68	227	106	172	71	92	90	87	—
Living alone	67	216	105	168	71	89	87	83	—
Spouse	66	211	80	186	83	89	108	91	—
Other relatives	25	68	21	69	27	23	36	32	—
Nonrelatives	4	11	1	6	3	3	2	6	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	533	2 092	739	1 878	761	765	1 355	1 079	—
With own children under 18 years	210	945	304	865	332	322	685	482	—
Number of own children under 18 years	376	1 688	533	1 464	547	516	1 119	797	—
Married-couple families	401	1 729	645	1 599	618	636	1 194	882	—
With own children under 18 years	162	789	269	743	266	256	599	392	—
Number of own children under 18 years	299	1 420	474	1 277	452	417	989	662	—
Female householder, no husband present	98	266	69	209	107	98	114	149	—
With own children under 18 years	40	116	25	95	50	50	64	74	—
Number of own children under 18 years	66	211	47	149	75	80	100	112	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	728	2 783	949	2 439	1 021	1 025	1 786	1 431	—
Never married	201	652	200	548	273	227	411	336	—
Now married, except separated	422	1 790	663	1 643	641	661	1 220	916	—
Separated	34	88	16	56	26	31	48	50	—
Widowed	30	79	26	47	28	26	18	26	—
Divorced	41	174	44	145	53	80	89	103	—
Females 15 years and over	816	2 885	989	2 597	1 075	1 067	1 852	1 515	—
Never married	226	509	147	447	215	157	297	282	—
Now married, except separated	416	1 787	657	1 637	641	657	1 219	905	—
Separated	30	76	21	75	30	38	46	68	—
Widowed	111	357	126	293	113	139	165	158	—
Divorced	33	156	38	145	76	76	125	102	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.				Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	—	—	.5	—	5.2	5.6	3.0	6.6
Square miles	—	—	.2	—	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.5
AGE								
All persons	—	—	39	—	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985
Under 5 years	—	—	3	—	366	247	268	374
5 to 9 years	—	—	3	—	391	231	271	344
10 to 14 years	—	—	2	—	395	211	280	277
15 to 19 years	—	—	3	—	430	245	306	305
20 to 24 years	—	—	1	—	350	279	247	303
25 to 34 years	—	—	4	—	823	707	646	714
35 to 44 years	—	—	11	—	1 018	566	594	593
45 to 54 years	—	—	2	—	693	487	426	420
55 to 64 years	—	—	7	—	783	600	500	494
65 to 74 years	—	—	2	—	662	606	621	527
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	—	244	390	298	400
85 years and over	—	—	1	—	47	149	72	234
3 and 4 years	—	—	1	—	142	99	107	131
16 years and over	—	—	29	—	4 977	3 974	3 651	3 948
18 years and over	—	—	28	—	4 803	3 873	3 522	3 808
21 years and over	—	—	28	—	4 555	3 727	3 349	3 624
60 years and over	—	—	7	—	1 368	1 473	1 275	1 438
62 years and over	—	—	5	—	1 209	1 353	1 171	1 326
Median	—	—	38.8	—	38.5	42.6	39.1	37.6
Female	—	—	20	—	3 340	2 623	2 546	2 835
Under 5 years	—	—	2	—	188	122	141	169
5 to 9 years	—	—	2	—	189	103	133	168
10 to 14 years	—	—	1	—	181	104	150	127
15 to 19 years	—	—	2	—	206	119	159	144
20 to 24 years	—	—	1	—	196	132	119	189
25 to 34 years	—	—	2	—	449	358	346	400
35 to 44 years	—	—	4	—	544	292	334	320
45 to 54 years	—	—	1	—	359	260	234	220
55 to 64 years	—	—	3	—	450	357	298	286
65 to 74 years	—	—	2	—	385	374	378	330
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	—	159	270	204	285
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	34	132	50	197
3 and 4 years	—	—	1	—	78	46	61	59
16 years and over	—	—	14	—	2 737	2 267	2 103	2 356
18 years and over	—	—	13	—	2 663	2 218	2 035	2 291
21 years and over	—	—	13	—	2 537	2 145	1 935	2 187
60 years and over	—	—	3	—	808	982	811	978
62 years and over	—	—	2	—	719	901	747	906
Median	—	—	35.0	—	39.8	48.5	41.3	41.9
Male	—	—	19	—	2 862	2 095	1 983	2 150
Median age	—	—	40.3	—	36.6	37.3	35.7	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	—	—	39	—	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985
In households	—	—	39	—	6 202	4 419	4 529	4 653
Householder	—	—	16	—	2 582	1 992	1 942	1 947
Family householder	—	—	11	—	1 872	1 262	1 261	1 260
Nonfamily householder	—	—	5	—	710	730	681	687
Living alone	—	—	5	—	649	667	628	614
Spouse	—	—	11	—	1 473	942	842	717
Child	—	—	12	—	1 777	1 142	1 246	1 459
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	251	212	355	376
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	119	131	144	154
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	299	—	312
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Persons per household	—	—	2.44	—	2.40	2.22	2.33	2.39
Persons per family	—	—	3.09	—	2.87	2.82	2.94	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	3	—	953	1 145	991	1 161
In households	—	—	3	—	953	868	991	860
Householder	—	—	3	—	622	637	686	611
Nonfamily householder	—	—	3	—	254	351	315	314
Living alone	—	—	3	—	249	343	308	299
Spouse	—	—	—	—	249	171	219	158
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	75	50	74	73
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	7	10	12	18
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	277	—	297
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	—	—	11	—	1 872	1 262	1 261	1 260
With own children under 18 years	—	—	7	—	770	468	469	566
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	11	—	1 282	746	830	969
Married-couple families	—	—	11	—	1 473	942	842	717
With own children under 18 years	—	—	7	—	550	329	288	274
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	11	—	919	540	510	487
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	345	265	355	475
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	204	114	162	266
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	343	171	290	441
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	—	—	16	—	2 268	1 735	1 588	1 619
Never married	—	—	3	—	513	430	432	509
Now married, except separated	—	—	11	—	1 517	1 013	881	772
Separated	—	—	—	—	53	59	84	89
Widowed	—	—	1	—	49	73	72	103
Divorced	—	—	1	—	136	160	119	146
Females 15 years and over	—	—	15	—	2 782	2 294	2 122	2 371
Never married	—	—	2	—	520	389	436	572
Now married, except separated	—	—	11	—	1 534	1 001	885	784
Separated	—	—	1	—	90	75	116	167
Widowed	—	—	1	—	402	582	428	593
Divorced	—	—	—	—	236	247	257	255

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	1.9	2.6	4.2	8.8	8.1	3.6	3.9	17.6
Square miles .....	.8	1.0	1.6	3.4	3.1	1.4	1.5	6.8
AGE								
All persons	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202	4 388	2 367	1 962
Under 5 years	57	378	182	249	241	328	223	146
5 to 9 years	48	353	196	228	255	330	198	138
10 to 14 years	36	389	163	226	251	293	160	159
15 to 19 years	43	435	317	255	282	290	158	169
20 to 24 years	71	341	320	206	306	268	134	117
25 to 34 years	179	824	442	493	652	693	302	254
35 to 44 years	105	686	480	514	653	571	261	317
45 to 54 years	101	476	338	407	494	427	195	220
55 to 64 years	105	476	413	393	427	430	235	203
65 to 74 years	145	375	457	347	394	485	321	161
75 to 84 years	124	213	385	149	208	229	145	65
85 years and over	23	85	110	36	39	44	35	13
3 and 4 years	22	126	75	102	90	144	91	63
16 years and over	893	3 826	3 236	2 753	3 409	3 369	1 751	1 490
18 years and over	875	3 637	3 170	2 640	3 290	3 269	1 697	1 428
21 years and over	840	3 417	2 845	2 506	3 115	3 090	1 596	1 327
60 years and over	343	913	1 185	745	857	988	636	328
62 years and over	325	823	1 094	662	771	897	589	299
Median	41.6	32.4	40.2	37.2	36.5	34.9	35.2	34.9
Female	556	2 724	2 145	1 883	2 196	2 432	1 321	1 003
Under 5 years	26	182	88	127	108	166	102	64
5 to 9 years	20	163	86	123	121	158	106	62
10 to 14 years	17	203	76	119	140	124	78	76
15 to 19 years	21	209	174	128	143	141	81	79
20 to 24 years	30	176	162	107	142	152	77	60
25 to 34 years	79	435	248	260	341	399	185	135
35 to 44 years	46	367	246	278	330	312	157	171
45 to 54 years	41	276	192	214	243	242	109	121
55 to 64 years	55	272	233	215	233	249	131	101
65 to 74 years	108	234	303	194	242	304	186	86
75 to 84 years	95	139	256	88	127	151	85	39
85 years and over	18	68	81	30	26	34	24	9
3 and 4 years	9	68	34	50	40	70	40	25
16 years and over	491	2 138	1 882	1 487	1 805	1 948	1 020	784
18 years and over	484	2 044	1 855	1 440	1 752	1 898	999	756
21 years and over	468	1 936	1 670	1 364	1 657	1 809	936	706
60 years and over	252	582	778	428	513	625	371	181
62 years and over	243	531	719	381	464	567	347	168
Median	54.6	34.8	44.5	38.2	38.0	37.2	36.2	36.7
Male	481	2 307	1 658	1 620	2 006	1 956	1 046	959
Median age	34.9	30.1	36.4	35.6	35.3	32.0	33.1	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202	4 388	2 367	1 962
In households	879	4 915	3 439	3 479	4 202	4 388	2 329	1 962
Householder	523	1 889	1 666	1 370	1 770	1 858	915	730
Family householder	143	1 202	947	1 033	1 214	1 232	638	565
Nonfamily householder	380	687	719	337	556	626	277	165
Living alone	364	599	670	310	505	574	255	142
Spouse	69	567	760	781	961	761	327	434
Child	178	1 640	779	1 096	1 161	1 374	812	658
Other relatives	68	605	138	179	198	262	215	91
Nonrelatives	41	214	96	53	112	133	60	49
Institutionalized persons	108	43	—	24	—	—	38	—
Other persons in group quarters	50	73	364	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	1.68	2.60	2.06	2.54	2.37	2.36	2.55	2.69
Persons per family	3.20	3.34	2.77	2.99	2.91	2.95	3.12	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	292	673	952	532	641	758	501	239
In households	279	672	952	525	641	758	473	239
Householder	253	491	695	342	428	534	326	149
Nonfamily householder	216	257	408	152	185	276	153	52
Living alone	215	242	391	149	181	270	147	51
Spouse	16	99	206	128	165	156	112	58
Other relatives	6	66	39	49	42	65	29	28
Nonrelatives	4	16	12	6	6	3	6	4
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—	7	—	—	28	—
Other persons in group quarters	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	143	1 202	947	1 033	1 214	1 232	638	565
With own children under 18 years	64	540	326	444	495	547	285	264
Number of own children under 18 years	120	1 001	574	789	813	995	558	490
Married-couple families	69	567	760	781	961	761	327	434
With own children under 18 years	28	209	246	299	382	283	91	190
Number of own children under 18 years	51	386	445	552	641	512	174	348
Female householder, no husband present	66	565	157	217	197	418	284	108
With own children under 18 years	31	308	72	132	91	242	186	66
Number of own children under 18 years	59	583	115	218	139	446	375	131
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	403	1 735	1 367	1 286	1 628	1 453	751	718
Never married	171	762	431	324	402	396	261	180
Now married, except separated	88	622	775	808	991	797	344	444
Separated	45	126	31	41	68	64	46	26
Widowed	26	80	54	38	36	62	47	15
Divorced	73	145	76	75	131	134	53	53
Females 15 years and over	493	2 176	1 895	1 514	1 827	1 984	1 035	801
Never married	107	728	497	292	316	453	317	155
Now married, except separated	77	636	781	810	995	811	352	448
Separated	51	197	56	59	78	147	91	37
Widowed	176	388	376	213	262	353	200	93
Divorced	82	227	185	140	176	220	75	68

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.							
	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	20.9	18.8	.6	—	.1	—	—	—
Square miles	8.1	7.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—
AGE								
All persons	2 725	3 536	—	—	64	4	—	—
Under 5 years	180	188	—	—	10	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	144	190	—	—	4	1	—	—
10 to 14 years	150	182	—	—	8	1	—	—
15 to 19 years	189	229	—	—	2	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	225	252	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	434	463	—	—	17	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	408	532	—	—	8	2	—	—
45 to 54 years	260	473	—	—	3	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	270	431	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	297	370	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	138	171	—	—	1	—	—	—
85 years and over	30	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	69	63	—	—	1	—	—	—
16 years and over	2 226	2 931	—	—	42	2	—	—
18 years and over	2 152	2 833	—	—	40	2	—	—
21 years and over	2 016	2 696	—	—	38	2	—	—
60 years and over	601	826	—	—	4	—	—	—
62 years and over	541	733	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median	36.0	39.7	—	—	25.3	27.5	—	—
Female	1 382	1 845	—	—	32	1	—	—
Under 5 years	97	91	—	—	6	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	72	89	—	—	1	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	67	91	—	—	5	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	92	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	108	125	—	—	3	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	199	228	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	199	283	—	—	4	1	—	—
45 to 54 years	133	242	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 to 64 years	143	228	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	173	215	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	78	103	—	—	1	—	—	—
85 years and over	21	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	38	32	—	—	1	—	—	—
16 years and over	1 133	1 554	—	—	20	1	—	—
18 years and over	1 097	1 505	—	—	20	1	—	—
21 years and over	1 031	1 438	—	—	18	1	—	—
60 years and over	343	484	—	—	3	—	—	—
62 years and over	318	434	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median	37.5	41.6	—	—	27.0	42.5	—	—
Male	1 343	1 691	—	—	32	3	—	—
Median age	34.3	37.8	—	—	25.0	13.5	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 725	3 536	—	—	64	4	—	—
In households	2 632	3 536	—	—	64	4	—	—
Householder	1 037	1 468	—	—	22	1	—	—
Family householder	781	1 092	—	—	17	1	—	—
Nonfamily householder	256	376	—	—	5	—	—	—
Living alone	228	341	—	—	3	—	—	—
Spouse	589	922	—	—	9	1	—	—
Child	775	949	—	—	27	2	—	—
Other relatives	171	123	—	—	2	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	60	74	—	—	4	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.41	—	—	2.91	4.00	—	—
Persons per family	2.97	2.83	—	—	3.24	4.00	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	465	596	—	—	2	—	—	—
In households	463	596	—	—	2	—	—	—
Householder	313	403	—	—	2	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	119	174	—	—	1	—	—	—
Living alone	115	171	—	—	1	—	—	—
Spouse	115	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relatives	31	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	781	1 092	—	—	17	1	—	—
With own children under 18 years	291	405	—	—	10	1	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	495	653	—	—	24	2	—	—
Married-couple families	589	922	—	—	9	1	—	—
With own children under 18 years	217	326	—	—	6	1	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	369	537	—	—	15	2	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	152	138	—	—	5	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	63	66	—	—	2	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	110	99	—	—	4	—	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 105	1 402	—	—	22	1	—	—
Never married	313	293	—	—	8	—	—	—
Now married, except separated	631	946	—	—	9	1	—	—
Separated	52	28	—	—	2	—	—	—
Widowed	40	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divorced	69	103	—	—	3	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 146	1 574	—	—	20	1	—	—
Never married	220	230	—	—	4	—	—	—
Now married, except separated	608	942	—	—	9	1	—	—
Separated	62	57	—	—	3	—	—	—
Widowed	174	221	—	—	2	—	—	—
Divorced	82	124	—	—	2	—	—	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Donville city		Pittsylvania County				
	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Donville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105
AGE									
All persons	73 817	40 570	33 247	33 247	2 841	3 869	2 740	2 329	3 000
Under 5 years.....	3 914	2 402	1 512	1 512	143	210	170	142	160
5 to 9 years.....	4 183	2 636	1 547	1 547	157	242	195	144	140
10 to 14 years.....	4 164	2 599	1 565	1 565	152	229	179	154	160
15 to 19 years.....	4 634	2 631	2 003	2 003	180	264	174	131	167
20 to 24 years.....	4 377	2 360	2 017	2 017	172	267	151	99	176
25 to 34 years.....	10 663	6 515	4 148	4 148	405	628	476	373	364
35 to 44 years.....	10 938	6 450	4 488	4 488	440	531	420	361	442
45 to 54 years.....	8 804	5 025	3 779	3 779	405	517	331	246	405
55 to 64 years.....	8 432	4 191	4 241	4 241	302	438	272	266	318
65 to 74 years.....	8 075	3 499	4 576	4 576	281	354	239	249	383
75 to 84 years.....	4 382	1 804	2 578	2 578	175	170	106	141	208
85 years and over	1 251	458	793	793	29	19	27	23	77
3 and 4 years.....	1 588	977	611	611	67	88	85	59	55
16 years and over	60 675	32 386	28 289	28 289	2 348	3 129	2 164	1 864	2 510
18 years and over	58 870	31 326	27 544	27 544	2 276	3 029	2 088	1 806	2 439
21 years and over	56 028	29 846	26 182	26 182	2 175	2 879	1 999	1 740	2 347
60 years and over	18 157	7 902	10 255	10 255	639	772	498	550	847
62 years and over	16 457	7 070	9 387	9 387	573	684	453	486	774
Median	39.5	36.7	43.5	43.5	39.7	37.1	35.6	37.9	42.5
Female	38 662	20 614	18 048	18 048	1 425	1 972	1 358	1 165	1 617
Under 5 years.....	1 904	1 165	739	739	78	111	89	63	82
5 to 9 years.....	2 043	1 293	750	750	73	122	104	71	74
10 to 14 years.....	1 999	1 231	768	768	63	108	79	78	75
15 to 19 years.....	2 196	1 212	984	984	82	126	74	61	80
20 to 24 years.....	2 146	1 179	967	967	76	123	68	45	99
25 to 34 years.....	5 384	3 298	2 086	2 086	198	320	228	178	180
35 to 44 years.....	5 520	3 210	2 310	2 310	224	275	206	167	224
45 to 54 years.....	4 461	2 503	1 958	1 958	196	258	158	119	209
55 to 64 years.....	4 522	2 163	2 359	2 359	161	241	140	136	163
65 to 74 years.....	4 760	1 957	2 803	2 803	153	187	122	146	235
75 to 84 years.....	2 786	1 084	1 702	1 702	104	90	71	83	140
85 years and over	941	319	622	622	17	11	19	18	56
3 and 4 years.....	758	460	298	298	40	47	47	24	29
16 years and over	32 305	16 677	15 628	15 628	1 197	1 601	1 073	942	1 370
18 years and over	31 472	16 189	15 283	15 283	1 168	1 553	1 039	916	1 334
21 years and over	30 091	15 508	14 583	14 583	1 117	1 485	1 003	883	1 293
60 years and over	10 932	4 488	6 444	6 444	356	420	280	312	515
62 years and over	10 007	4 064	5 943	5 943	320	371	256	283	481
Median	41.7	37.8	47.1	47.1	41.5	38.2	36.4	40.2	44.6
Male	35 155	19 956	15 199	15 199	1 416	1 897	1 382	1 164	1 383
Median age	37.3	35.6	40.1	40.1	37.9	35.8	34.5	36.3	40.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	73 817	40 570	33 247	33 247	2 841	3 869	2 740	2 329	3 000
In households	72 570	40 370	32 200	32 200	2 841	3 869	2 740	2 300	2 916
Householder	30 550	15 883	14 667	14 667	1 154	1 541	1 060	918	1 261
Family householder	21 864	12 344	9 520	9 520	878	1 203	815	704	884
Nonfamily householder	8 686	3 539	5 147	5 147	276	338	245	214	377
Living alone	7 957	3 202	4 755	4 755	259	290	222	196	355
Spouse	18 348	10 661	7 687	7 687	767	1 029	687	583	736
Child	19 552	11 767	7 785	7 785	787	1 091	808	654	770
Other relatives	2 683	1 392	1 291	1 291	99	129	132	114	111
Nonrelatives	1 437	667	770	770	34	79	53	31	38
Institutionalized persons	819	187	632	632	—	—	—	29	84
Other persons in group quarters	428	13	415	415	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.38	2.54	2.20	2.20	2.46	2.52	2.59	2.52	2.32
Persons per family	2.86	2.93	2.76	2.76	2.88	2.88	3.00	2.94	2.84
Persons 65 years and over	13 708	5 761	7 947	7 947	485	543	372	413	668
In households	13 072	5 659	7 413	7 413	485	543	372	413	624
Householder	8 981	3 798	5 183	5 183	329	370	264	267	419
Nonfamily householder	4 165	1 565	2 600	2 600	138	137	118	92	197
Living alone	4 070	1 528	2 542	2 542	137	133	115	89	193
Spouse	3 115	1 398	1 717	1 717	121	133	75	109	149
Other relatives	852	412	440	440	33	33	30	31	50
Nonrelatives	124	51	73	73	2	7	3	6	6
Institutionalized persons	623	102	521	521	—	—	—	—	44
Other persons in group quarters	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	21 864	12 344	9 520	9 520	878	1 203	815	704	884
With own children under 18 years	8 401	5 231	3 170	3 170	318	480	357	288	321
Number of own children under 18 years	13 815	8 615	5 200	5 200	526	785	579	481	534
Married-couple families	18 355	10 664	7 691	7 691	765	1 034	688	585	738
With own children under 18 years	6 970	4 507	2 463	2 463	276	407	307	244	271
Number of own children under 18 years	11 716	7 547	4 169	4 169	464	679	505	413	460
Female householder, no husband present	2 710	1 224	1 486	1 486	84	114	94	85	110
With own children under 18 years	1 133	536	597	597	29	49	40	32	40
Number of own children under 18 years	1 696	820	876	876	43	74	60	50	62
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	28 840	16 008	12 832	12 832	1 178	1 557	1 110	936	1 154
Never married	6 268	3 285	2 983	2 983	271	321	260	195	249
Now married, except separated	18 965	10 981	7 984	7 984	782	1 054	723	613	765
Separated	754	381	373	373	27	31	32	31	27
Widowed	799	342	457	457	33	33	27	16	34
Divorced	2 054	1 019	1 035	1 035	65	118	68	81	79
Females 15 years and over	32 716	16 925	15 791	15 791	1 211	1 631	1 086	953	1 386
Never married	4 735	2 331	2 404	2 404	162	222	135	130	225
Now married, except separated	18 922	10 938	7 984	7 984	785	1 052	715	601	761
Separated	877	397	480	480	28	35	25	21	38
Widowed	5 552	2 224	3 328	3 328	178	193	153	159	263
Divorced	2 630	1 035	1 595	1 595	58	129	58	42	99

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.							Danville city, Danville city	
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2
AGE									
All persons	2 150	794	5 217	5 031	1 642	4 148	2 451	4 769	3 374
Under 5 years	91	55	336	321	115	247	157	199	152
5 to 9 years	90	59	404	363	100	291	186	229	139
10 to 14 years	88	38	355	370	97	332	154	266	131
15 to 19 years	108	35	341	361	88	344	154	308	160
20 to 24 years	129	50	263	311	110	226	152	242	195
25 to 34 years	282	129	872	889	284	637	425	553	456
35 to 44 years	266	106	881	875	225	819	411	750	371
45 to 54 years	294	91	617	559	214	515	318	596	376
55 to 64 years	295	86	497	440	193	371	237	715	440
65 to 74 years	267	86	393	345	127	258	158	629	488
75 to 84 years	182	43	199	154	73	89	76	241	335
85 years and over	58	16	59	43	16	19	23	41	131
3 and 4 years	31	19	141	122	48	98	76	84	61
16 years and over	1 858	633	4 054	3 901	1 311	3 225	1 921	4 022	2 919
18 years and over	1 822	622	3 911	3 748	1 284	3 078	1 856	3 899	2 855
21 years and over	1 745	600	3 730	3 550	1 222	2 877	1 768	3 715	2 750
60 years and over	664	198	905	766	317	538	373	1 294	1 199
62 years and over	609	178	811	679	277	466	341	1 149	1 115
Median	45.8	38.3	35.4	34.1	36.0	35.0	34.9	42.7	47.4
Female	1 141	400	2 608	2 527	845	2 111	1 230	2 545	1 908
Under 5 years	43	27	145	147	63	108	70	104	75
5 to 9 years	48	25	186	172	54	153	90	120	64
10 to 14 years	42	18	155	182	48	167	74	121	62
15 to 19 years	54	19	163	161	39	157	71	141	77
20 to 24 years	60	21	143	159	57	109	76	124	88
25 to 34 years	134	68	443	458	143	343	221	278	225
35 to 44 years	135	47	436	439	114	416	210	391	191
45 to 54 years	143	49	306	274	110	263	156	307	199
55 to 64 years	162	44	258	215	94	193	120	410	262
65 to 74 years	166	52	213	198	71	134	84	363	310
75 to 84 years	110	21	121	89	42	57	42	158	238
85 years and over	44	9	39	33	10	11	16	28	117
3 and 4 years	14	11	55	50	31	39	28	43	31
16 years and over	1 000	324	2 086	1 990	671	1 660	987	2 172	1 692
18 years and over	982	319	2 013	1 918	661	1 591	959	2 118	1 661
21 years and over	940	310	1 935	1 831	630	1 506	911	2 030	1 605
60 years and over	402	111	509	434	175	291	209	758	818
62 years and over	371	100	452	393	157	263	192	680	760
Median	49.0	40.1	36.4	34.7	36.8	35.9	35.5	44.8	53.6
Mole	1 009	394	2 609	2 504	797	2 037	1 221	2 224	1 466
Median age	42.0	37.4	34.3	33.2	35.5	34.5	34.1	40.8	40.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 150	794	5 217	5 031	1 642	4 148	2 451	4 769	3 374
In households	2 081	794	5 217	5 031	1 642	4 130	2 451	4 769	3 130
Householder	921	326	1 981	1 877	657	1 520	941	2 069	1 502
Family householder	670	244	1 569	1 522	510	1 240	754	1 480	907
Nonfamily householder	251	82	412	355	147	280	187	589	595
Living alone	235	78	363	316	135	249	166	548	549
Spouse	565	212	1 361	1 344	444	1 111	650	1 241	722
Child	479	222	1 611	1 583	450	1 315	761	1 200	721
Other relatives	76	25	169	147	59	121	64	176	100
Nonrelatives	40	9	95	80	32	63	35	83	85
Institutionalized persons	69	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	244
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.26	2.43	2.64	2.68	2.50	2.72	2.61	2.31	2.09
Persons per family	2.67	2.88	3.01	3.02	2.87	3.05	2.96	2.77	2.71
Persons 65 years and over	507	145	651	542	216	366	257	911	954
In households	449	145	651	542	216	366	257	911	723
Householder	307	97	436	354	144	237	167	597	539
Nonfamily householder	136	45	190	139	56	83	61	245	313
Living alone	133	44	181	136	56	81	60	240	307
Spouse	110	34	158	141	57	99	61	241	140
Other relatives	28	13	49	41	13	29	26	68	38
Nonrelatives	4	1	8	6	2	1	3	5	6
Institutionalized persons	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	670	244	1 569	1 522	510	1 240	754	1 480	907
With own children under 18 years	209	98	709	720	203	617	351	500	304
Number of own children under 18 years	299	169	1 224	1 219	321	987	572	802	474
Morried-couple families	565	210	1 365	1 342	441	1 107	650	1 243	723
With own children under 18 years	178	88	612	633	171	545	296	406	236
Number of own children under 18 years	257	154	1 068	1 089	277	885	495	668	382
Female householder, no husband present	83	21	153	131	49	93	79	191	156
With own children under 18 years	24	6	74	65	20	53	47	82	57
Number of own children under 18 years	34	9	128	98	30	78	65	120	74
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	873	312	2 000	1 951	650	1 595	958	1 875	1 245
Never married	172	56	374	404	130	334	180	402	274
Now married, except separated	603	217	1 397	1 368	454	1 127	669	1 274	773
Separated	17	6	65	35	14	38	24	39	38
Widowed	30	14	41	29	14	15	13	45	45
Divorced	51	19	123	115	38	81	72	115	115
Females 15 years and over	1 008	330	2 122	2 026	680	1 683	996	2 200	1 707
Never married	112	44	303	291	85	253	131	304	221
Now married, except separated	598	216	1 399	1 364	456	1 131	664	1 285	765
Separated	22	4	42	53	13	39	30	53	43
Widowed	210	54	261	202	74	148	98	362	489
Divorced	66	12	117	116	52	112	73	196	189

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
AGE									
All persons	2 443	2 390	780	2 593	3 302	2 543	546	1 523	1 774
Under 5 years	93	94	21	143	153	111	22	92	103
5 to 9 years	92	90	25	129	160	126	27	89	97
10 to 14 years	80	78	22	147	167	131	29	116	85
15 to 19 years	114	113	41	171	214	138	25	127	106
20 to 24 years	121	120	48	154	231	143	11	82	142
25 to 34 years	293	280	121	340	458	317	39	182	248
35 to 44 years	278	252	105	389	503	292	71	259	243
45 to 54 years	258	211	79	331	421	290	41	185	185
55 to 64 years	334	278	98	335	389	345	68	181	199
65 to 74 years	495	356	104	290	374	411	147	143	236
75 to 84 years	235	318	76	134	195	198	55	56	105
85 years and over	50	200	40	30	37	41	11	11	25
3 and 4 years	35	38	11	60	60	49	9	40	45
16 years and over	2 161	2 112	704	2 143	2 788	2 138	457	1 207	1 478
18 years and over	2 117	2 059	687	2 066	2 697	2 102	451	1 162	1 436
21 years and over	2 040	1 993	665	1 973	2 562	2 008	440	1 085	1 352
60 years and over	980	1 037	274	639	799	838	254	291	466
62 years and over	915	970	255	568	723	767	240	262	422
Median	50.5	53.1	46.0	40.9	40.3	45.4	56.3	39.2	39.5
Female	1 391	1 395	400	1 367	1 721	1 381	308	759	908
Under 5 years	49	45	10	71	63	54	13	39	59
5 to 9 years	43	51	10	66	73	57	19	36	49
10 to 14 years	41	37	14	77	100	55	12	51	41
15 to 19 years	63	49	16	86	111	61	15	58	51
20 to 24 years	56	63	26	74	95	73	5	37	65
25 to 34 years	145	139	50	169	236	166	22	93	121
35 to 44 years	156	124	46	203	256	141	41	136	117
45 to 54 years	141	105	35	177	200	158	17	105	91
55 to 64 years	194	157	51	179	211	196	40	88	101
65 to 74 years	308	229	62	161	231	259	85	76	139
75 to 84 years	160	227	49	78	121	130	31	33	56
85 years and over	35	169	31	26	24	31	8	7	18
3 and 4 years	25	14	6	26	25	22	5	16	26
16 years and over	1 254	1 256	363	1 135	1 467	1 196	259	622	754
18 years and over	1 231	1 228	356	1 103	1 427	1 178	255	601	735
21 years and over	1 183	1 202	347	1 050	1 354	1 142	247	566	693
60 years and over	627	723	169	364	483	531	147	156	261
62 years and over	588	681	159	326	440	484	140	143	244
Median	55.1	61.3	52.3	42.4	42.4	50.8	57.7	40.3	40.8
Male	1 052	995	380	1 226	1 581	1 162	238	764	866
Median age	45.9	42.7	42.0	39.5	37.9	40.3	54.0	36.4	38.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 443	2 390	780	2 593	3 302	2 543	546	1 523	1 774
In households	2 443	2 085	715	2 584	3 302	2 543	535	1 523	1 744
Householder	1 214	1 019	401	1 071	1 453	1 166	239	579	723
Family householder	740	566	173	797	978	750	180	454	541
Nonfamily householder	474	453	228	274	475	416	59	125	182
Living alone	450	407	200	253	438	388	57	106	167
Spouse	576	389	122	652	805	549	159	378	461
Child	473	462	114	730	830	632	119	462	464
Other relatives	125	129	30	94	138	139	16	61	67
Nonrelatives	55	86	48	37	76	57	2	43	29
Institutionalized persons	—	292	18	9	—	—	11	—	30
Other persons in group quarters	—	13	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.02	2.05	1.79	2.41	2.27	2.17	2.24	2.62	2.41
Persons per family	2.60	2.74	2.56	2.85	2.81	2.75	2.63	2.98	2.83
Persons 65 years and over	780	874	220	454	606	650	213	210	366
In households	780	591	220	452	606	650	205	210	366
Householder	545	425	165	299	404	458	128	131	246
Nonfamily householder	260	229	107	131	176	229	48	46	91
Living alone	256	220	103	129	173	227	47	45	90
Spouse	187	116	38	113	161	141	70	55	98
Other relatives	42	37	11	35	36	49	6	21	19
Nonrelatives	6	13	6	5	5	2	1	3	3
Institutionalized persons	—	279	—	2	—	—	8	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	740	566	173	797	978	750	180	454	541
With own children under 18 years	191	174	43	292	339	235	51	186	185
Number of own children under 18 years	285	279	69	501	543	402	91	330	313
Married-couple families	574	391	121	652	805	549	159	378	459
With own children under 18 years	140	110	25	218	280	164	41	154	153
Number of own children under 18 years	218	190	46	397	455	299	72	271	257
Female householder, no husband present	133	139	37	121	135	169	18	58	65
With own children under 18 years	43	49	17	63	48	59	9	28	27
Number of own children under 18 years	57	67	22	88	73	86	18	53	47
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	920	866	346	1 021	1 337	960	204	593	730
Never married	181	235	119	232	309	220	25	129	154
Now married, except separated	590	426	136	673	832	575	163	385	477
Separated	26	35	18	30	45	23	2	22	30
Widowed	43	69	21	26	33	48	7	13	20
Divorced	80	101	52	60	118	94	7	44	49
Females 15 years and over	1 258	1 262	366	1 153	1 485	1 215	264	633	759
Never married	153	208	72	175	221	166	29	97	84
Now married, except separated	595	429	133	669	830	581	162	390	475
Separated	27	47	16	31	52	45	6	20	29
Widowed	321	441	92	172	236	283	48	74	122
Divorced	162	137	53	106	146	140	19	52	49

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Oanville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
AGE										
All persons	34 350	14 919	19 431	19 431	1 164	954	933	1 269	1 897	913
Under 5 years	2 906	1 003	1 903	1 903	97	73	70	73	116	67
5 to 9 years	2 900	1 177	1 723	1 723	104	95	78	82	132	83
10 to 14 years	2 822	1 240	1 582	1 582	107	113	78	82	150	82
15 to 19 years	2 926	1 317	1 609	1 609	125	98	80	102	157	59
20 to 24 years	2 435	1 051	1 384	1 384	82	67	63	95	115	66
25 to 34 years	5 793	2 345	3 448	3 448	195	155	172	208	293	155
35 to 44 years	4 944	2 191	2 753	2 753	173	140	123	220	250	123
45 to 54 years	3 181	1 579	1 602	1 602	120	73	98	142	197	96
55 to 64 years	2 824	1 334	1 490	1 490	79	70	82	119	201	75
65 to 74 years	2 248	1 068	1 180	1 180	54	34	58	98	177	61
75 to 84 years	1 048	469	579	579	24	29	27	33	81	36
85 years and over	323	145	178	178	4	7	4	15	28	10
3 and 4 years	1 086	390	696	696	37	31	25	22	43	29
16 years and over	25 140	11 216	13 924	13 924	835	652	690	1 004	1 463	667
18 years and over	23 921	10 671	13 250	13 250	785	606	657	964	1 396	642
21 years and over	22 301	9 962	12 339	12 339	714	556	617	912	1 323	606
60 years and over	5 064	2 370	2 694	2 694	113	100	137	215	395	144
62 years and over	4 475	2 092	2 383	2 383	98	86	120	192	349	130
Median	30.7	32.1	29.7	29.7	28.9	27.3	30.9	34.5	34.4	31.4
Female	18 288	7 671	10 617	10 617	589	482	485	615	1 041	493
Under 5 years	1 398	469	929	929	38	36	34	29	61	28
5 to 9 years	1 406	586	820	820	49	46	39	45	69	51
10 to 14 years	1 399	627	772	772	57	51	46	40	78	40
15 to 19 years	1 440	632	808	808	61	45	37	59	77	34
20 to 24 years	1 338	540	798	798	41	36	30	42	70	39
25 to 34 years	3 193	1 235	1 958	1 958	109	88	94	81	148	87
35 to 44 years	2 642	1 108	1 534	1 534	90	74	63	98	136	70
45 to 54 years	1 705	793	912	912	59	42	46	69	106	49
55 to 64 years	1 602	729	873	873	40	30	47	68	116	39
65 to 74 years	1 291	594	697	697	28	16	31	53	107	30
75 to 84 years	642	266	376	376	16	14	16	22	51	21
85 years and over	232	92	140	140	1	4	2	9	22	5
3 and 4 years	529	184	345	345	12	13	17	10	20	17
16 years and over	13 823	5 870	7 953	7 953	438	344	358	485	815	369
18 years and over	13 237	5 601	7 636	7 636	412	322	340	462	784	351
21 years and over	12 364	5 238	7 126	7 126	374	295	322	433	744	331
60 years and over	3 010	1 340	1 670	1 670	64	48	77	126	247	75
62 years and over	2 684	1 201	1 483	1 483	58	43	66	115	222	68
Median	31.9	32.8	31.2	31.2	29.7	28.5	30.9	36.3	36.0	31.6
Male	16 062	7 248	8 814	8 814	575	472	448	654	856	420
Median age	29.2	31.2	27.3	27.3	27.4	25.5	30.9	33.3	32.3	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	34 350	14 919	19 431	19 431	1 164	954	933	1 269	1 897	913
In households	33 823	14 764	19 059	19 059	1 164	954	933	1 191	1 859	892
Householder	11 617	4 684	6 933	6 933	334	282	296	387	636	284
Family householder	8 700	3 783	4 917	4 917	271	224	245	325	486	236
Nonfamily householder	2 917	901	2 016	2 016	63	58	51	62	150	48
Living alone	2 567	799	1 768	1 768	56	47	48	55	132	43
Spouse	4 925	2 530	2 395	2 395	192	148	166	218	280	132
Child	12 518	5 362	7 156	7 156	462	372	351	396	626	338
Other relatives	3 714	1 801	1 913	1 913	144	118	99	159	259	111
Nonrelatives	1 049	387	662	662	32	34	21	31	58	27
Institutionalized persons	433	148	285	285	—	—	—	78	38	21
Other persons in group quarters	94	7	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.91	3.15	2.75	2.75	3.49	3.38	3.14	3.06	2.92	3.14
Persons per family	3.43	3.56	3.33	3.33	3.96	3.84	3.50	3.36	3.39	3.47
Persons 65 years and over	3 619	1 682	1 937	1 937	82	70	89	146	286	107
In households	3 500	1 658	1 842	1 842	82	70	89	145	280	90
Householder	2 388	1 089	1 299	1 299	54	42	64	98	190	59
Nonfamily householder	952	332	620	620	17	15	24	23	73	11
Living alone	900	316	584	584	17	15	24	21	68	10
Spouse	650	369	281	281	15	14	17	32	55	23
Other relatives	395	174	221	221	13	11	8	10	33	5
Nonrelatives	67	26	41	41	—	3	—	5	2	3
Institutionalized persons	116	24	92	92	—	—	—	1	6	17
Other persons in group quarters	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	8 700	3 783	4 917	4 917	271	224	245	325	486	236
With own children under 18 years	4 424	1 708	2 716	2 716	154	135	119	128	186	108
Number of own children under 18 years	8 182	3 152	5 030	5 030	291	265	211	217	352	208
Married-couple families	4 941	2 535	2 406	2 406	193	147	164	218	279	132
With own children under 18 years	2 413	1 200	1 213	1 213	124	90	83	93	105	60
Number of own children under 18 years	4 471	2 239	2 232	2 232	233	161	148	157	211	120
Female householder, no husband present	3 227	987	2 240	2 240	61	62	61	89	173	88
With own children under 18 years	1 816	422	1 394	1 394	27	38	30	27	66	44
Number of own children under 18 years	3 399	773	2 626	2 626	52	89	55	46	115	82
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	11 637	5 510	6 127	6 127	411	324	341	531	666	307
Never married	4 387	1 987	2 400	2 400	154	131	129	196	259	101
Now married, except separated	5 328	2 740	2 588	2 588	207	157	174	246	302	152
Separated	716	279	437	437	26	14	9	43	37	17
Widowed	468	201	267	267	7	7	14	13	29	20
Divorced	738	303	435	435	17	15	15	33	39	17
Females 15 years and over	14 085	5 989	8 096	8 096	445	349	366	501	833	374
Never married	4 615	1 816	2 799	2 799	154	112	106	135	252	125
Now married, except separated	5 317	2 707	2 610	2 610	205	160	176	237	302	151
Separated	1 122	322	800	800	18	26	22	25	49	28
Widowed	1 924	804	1 120	1 120	52	32	47	79	158	43
Divorced	1 107	340	767	767	16	19	15	25	72	27

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Danville city, Danville city		
	Troct 107	Troct 108.98	Troct 110	Troct 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3
AGE									
All persons	1 148	2 031	1 312	972	465	1 209	1 362	1 309	2 069
Under 5 years	85	136	74	80	42	55	165	91	175
5 to 9 years	88	175	94	66	40	84	155	90	176
10 to 14 years	79	196	93	63	47	96	126	72	196
15 to 19 years	90	183	98	101	51	121	113	83	192
20 to 24 years	83	122	95	84	45	87	103	81	124
25 to 34 years	185	273	195	168	69	184	256	246	350
35 to 44 years	166	352	160	145	74	178	254	190	313
45 to 54 years	105	199	181	90	39	155	91	110	167
55 to 64 years	121	182	138	70	24	115	58	156	165
65 to 74 years	101	137	110	66	25	95	32	117	126
75 to 84 years	35	63	57	25	5	30	3	55	63
85 years and over	10	13	17	14	4	9	6	18	22
3 and 4 years	30	54	36	33	11	25	57	35	72
16 years and over	874	1 487	1 031	741	324	951	898	1 034	1 480
18 years and over	841	1 408	992	693	306	908	851	998	1 395
21 years and over	787	1 306	935	657	269	833	790	959	1 299
60 years and over	206	313	260	145	42	186	70	271	294
62 years and over	184	275	225	126	39	164	58	235	255
Median	32.7	33.2	35.4	30.1	25.8	33.9	25.8	34.7	30.8
Female	624	990	686	497	219	633	757	696	1 149
Under 5 years	51	60	40	38	14	26	83	46	92
5 to 9 years	50	88	32	34	16	41	66	38	88
10 to 14 years	40	92	47	32	25	55	58	38	109
15 to 19 years	48	79	42	49	18	61	61	41	96
20 to 24 years	43	55	52	45	24	44	70	43	63
25 to 34 years	105	146	109	86	33	100	163	130	199
35 to 44 years	88	158	93	73	32	89	144	98	177
45 to 54 years	50	102	87	49	21	75	50	60	93
55 to 64 years	71	100	68	37	14	67	34	92	103
65 to 74 years	55	74	71	33	13	52	21	63	70
75 to 84 years	18	29	32	14	5	15	1	32	44
85 years and over	5	7	13	7	4	8	6	15	15
3 and 4 years	19	22	19	15	6	8	34	14	36
16 years and over	472	732	561	383	161	503	535	562	845
18 years and over	455	697	544	359	154	481	517	545	800
21 years and over	424	656	514	343	136	439	479	528	748
60 years and over	112	165	155	77	28	104	46	162	183
62 years and over	100	145	139	65	26	96	37	139	158
Median	32.2	33.7	37.4	30.6	28.2	34.3	27.8	36.1	32.1
Male	524	1 041	626	475	246	576	605	613	920
Median age	33.5	32.1	33.8	29.4	22.8	33.3	21.7	33.5	29.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 148	2 031	1 312	972	465	1 209	1 362	1 309	2 069
In households	1 148	2 031	1 312	972	447	1 209	1 362	1 254	2 069
Householder	352	616	446	302	137	393	493	480	722
Family householder	287	515	353	250	110	320	377	347	519
Nonfamily householder	65	101	93	52	27	73	116	133	203
Living alone	60	90	88	46	23	61	97	116	174
Spouse	188	358	253	173	79	226	214	214	265
Child	407	735	451	382	182	429	554	408	767
Other relatives	173	276	145	94	29	131	66	107	229
Nonrelatives	28	46	17	21	20	30	35	45	86
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	55	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.26	3.29	2.95	3.22	3.27	3.09	2.77	2.60	2.85
Persons per family	3.68	3.65	3.42	3.60	3.67	3.46	3.23	3.09	3.41
Persons 65 years and over	146	213	184	105	34	134	41	190	211
In households	146	213	184	105	34	134	41	144	211
Householder	99	138	111	64	17	95	25	97	141
Nonfamily householder	23	37	33	15	7	26	9	37	55
Living alone	23	35	32	15	6	23	9	35	52
Spouse	32	53	45	26	9	30	8	31	32
Other relatives	12	19	28	14	7	6	6	12	32
Nonrelatives	3	3	—	1	1	3	2	4	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	287	515	353	250	110	320	377	347	519
With own children under 18 years	111	230	143	129	65	130	260	156	276
Number of own children under 18 years	205	453	240	226	123	223	463	261	539
Married-couple families	189	358	254	176	82	227	217	214	268
With own children under 18 years	73	172	108	95	51	95	136	88	148
Number of own children under 18 years	143	343	185	175	98	165	236	150	290
Female householder, no husband present	77	111	78	58	21	70	152	106	220
With own children under 18 years	34	41	30	30	11	27	120	54	117
Number of own children under 18 years	57	81	49	45	19	47	221	94	229
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	413	774	484	370	172	463	366	482	662
Never married	143	276	143	143	69	153	104	154	248
Now married, except separated	204	386	272	186	87	242	224	234	291
Separated	28	23	21	12	10	26	13	21	57
Widowed	16	38	18	14	3	12	4	28	29
Divorced	22	51	30	15	3	30	21	45	37
Females 15 years and over	483	750	567	393	164	511	550	574	860
Never married	181	206	154	130	43	150	210	166	283
Now married, except separated	198	379	271	184	84	235	228	230	289
Separated	26	32	22	17	7	38	37	32	88
Widowed	57	95	91	39	17	59	38	91	107
Divorced	21	38	29	23	13	29	37	55	93

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
AGE									
All persons	2 584	662	4 236	861	845	1 827	1 816	412	948
Under 5 years.....	278	54	357	102	86	215	201	51	77
5 to 9 years.....	254	47	325	91	83	202	171	46	47
10 to 14 years.....	199	35	365	77	79	161	131	42	65
15 to 19 years.....	191	40	393	79	61	151	133	37	83
20 to 24 years.....	183	58	292	52	69	123	123	33	83
25 to 34 years.....	432	135	702	148	188	374	263	70	184
35 to 44 years.....	338	81	578	117	142	276	188	54	165
45 to 54 years.....	207	62	396	67	67	135	153	29	75
55 to 64 years.....	216	59	376	54	36	83	166	21	71
65 to 74 years.....	170	47	270	55	19	73	174	18	60
75 to 84 years.....	82	35	137	14	13	31	89	9	33
85 years and over	34	9	45	5	2	3	24	2	5
3 and 4 years	92	21	115	38	29	93	82	20	24
16 years and over	1 827	523	3 112	575	586	1 218	1 289	264	745
18 years and over	1 740	505	2 940	543	563	1 155	1 241	250	713
21 years and over	1 623	474	2 743	503	528	1 070	1 151	227	661
60 years and over	400	118	638	99	55	148	380	37	134
62 years and over	355	104	567	89	45	128	347	37	118
Median	29.4	31.5	30.6	28.0	27.3	26.7	30.2	24.0	31.4
Female	1 433	329	2 313	491	445	1 042	1 010	232	473
Under 5 years.....	123	26	172	54	44	111	89	24	38
5 to 9 years.....	117	20	151	55	41	99	87	24	23
10 to 14 years.....	90	17	187	40	35	69	66	25	26
15 to 19 years.....	94	20	192	42	31	80	66	20	41
20 to 24 years.....	126	26	149	33	43	79	72	21	43
25 to 34 years.....	261	62	384	88	104	231	163	40	78
35 to 44 years.....	194	35	319	70	68	170	114	33	82
45 to 54 years.....	113	31	240	31	40	83	92	15	42
55 to 64 years.....	129	31	221	33	21	52	90	12	42
65 to 74 years.....	100	30	171	32	10	44	101	10	33
75 to 84 years.....	58	23	90	9	6	21	54	6	22
85 years and over	28	8	37	4	2	3	16	2	3
3 and 4 years	44	9	62	22	15	47	35	8	12
16 years and over	1 094	264	1 768	333	321	746	758	153	378
18 years and over	1 057	257	1 681	318	309	714	741	147	361
21 years and over	980	242	1 583	295	290	661	686	132	337
60 years and over	254	78	412	60	28	92	223	25	81
62 years and over	224	71	371	52	22	81	206	25	73
Median	31.6	33.5	32.9	28.8	27.6	28.9	32.5	25.4	33.1
Male	1 151	333	1 923	370	400	785	806	180	475
Median age	25.8	30.9	27.6	26.4	26.5	22.6	26.9	23.3	29.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 584	662	4 236	861	845	1 827	1 816	412	948
In households	2 558	562	4 185	846	845	1 827	1 789	412	885
Householder	923	251	1 484	286	304	686	672	144	313
Family householder	692	115	1 025	224	224	478	457	105	239
Nonfamily householder	231	136	459	62	80	208	215	39	74
Living alone	204	125	399	56	66	184	196	36	61
Spouse	325	48	444	120	143	207	168	50	128
Child	995	168	1 519	351	314	737	692	183	311
Other relatives	247	65	574	74	49	121	199	30	103
Nonrelatives	68	30	164	15	35	76	58	5	30
Institutionalized persons	20	80	25	15	—	—	27	—	63
Other persons in group quarters	6	20	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.77	2.24	2.82	2.97	2.81	2.67	2.66	2.89	2.83
Persons per family	3.26	3.43	3.47	3.44	3.29	3.25	3.32	3.53	3.28
Persons 65 years and over	286	91	452	74	34	107	287	29	98
In households	268	88	451	69	34	107	267	29	96
Householder	185	74	325	43	24	75	197	18	67
Nonfamily householder	84	52	150	21	9	47	104	6	28
Living alone	78	51	139	20	8	43	100	6	25
Spouse	42	6	61	15	4	15	42	3	17
Other relatives	36	5	55	10	5	16	23	7	11
Nonrelatives	5	3	10	1	1	1	5	1	1
Institutionalized persons	18	—	1	5	—	—	20	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	692	115	1 025	224	224	478	457	105	239
With own children under 18 years.....	392	60	494	144	148	308	234	74	105
Number of own children under 18 years	688	116	928	274	253	589	467	149	182
Married-couple families	325	48	444	120	146	209	168	50	129
With own children under 18 years.....	164	26	183	74	94	116	50	32	63
Number of own children under 18 years	297	49	339	142	169	209	102	67	112
Female householder, no husband present	335	60	526	93	62	248	265	50	87
With own children under 18 years.....	217	30	289	68	43	182	177	38	36
Number of own children under 18 years	372	57	558	129	66	360	357	78	63
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	750	260	1 386	249	272	486	545	114	373
Never married	274	112	643	87	84	173	236	47	158
Now married, except separated	345	61	484	125	149	219	181	52	153
Separated	53	30	108	11	23	41	43	4	22
Widowed	34	16	58	11	3	14	39	2	20
Divorced	44	41	93	15	13	39	46	9	20
Females 15 years and over	1 103	266	1 803	342	325	763	768	159	386
Never married	363	82	651	114	93	287	286	55	136
Now married, except separated	351	55	502	130	152	225	190	52	133
Separated	120	38	181	27	26	102	85	17	33
Widowed	151	63	295	37	25	69	151	19	51
Divorced	118	28	174	34	29	80	56	16	33

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville, VA MSA
AGE	
All persons	515
Under 5 years	49
5 to 9 years	39
10 to 14 years	35
15 to 19 years	46
20 to 24 years	62
25 to 34 years	82
35 to 44 years	65
45 to 54 years	53
55 to 64 years	35
65 to 74 years	27
75 to 84 years	17
85 years and over	5
3 and 4 years	20
16 years and over	385
18 years and over	374
21 years and over	336
60 years and over	67
62 years and over	60
Median	28.1
Female	231
Under 5 years	22
5 to 9 years	15
10 to 14 years	15
15 to 19 years	21
20 to 24 years	21
25 to 34 years	34
35 to 44 years	30
45 to 54 years	28
55 to 64 years	16
65 to 74 years	15
75 to 84 years	9
85 years and over	5
3 and 4 years	8
16 years and over	175
18 years and over	172
21 years and over	155
60 years and over	40
62 years and over	35
Median	31.8
Male	284
Median age	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	515
In households	503
Householder	165
Family householder	117
Nonfamily householder	48
Living alone	37
Spouse	89
Child	172
Other relatives	37
Nonrelatives	40
Institutionalized persons	6
Other persons in group quarters	6
Persons per household	2.73
Persons per family	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	49
In households	48
Householder	35
Nonfamily householder	16
Living alone	15
Spouse	11
Other relatives	1
Nonrelatives	1
Institutionalized persons	1
Other persons in group quarters	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	117
With own children under 18 years	56
Number of own children under 18 years	126
Married-couple families	87
With own children under 18 years	43
Number of own children under 18 years	90
Female householder, no husband present	21
With own children under 18 years	8
Number of own children under 18 years	28
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	213
Never married	79
Now married, except separated	108
Separated	10
Widowed	2
Divorced	14
Females 15 years and over	179
Never married	43
Now married, except separated	93
Separated	7
Widowed	23
Divorced	13

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville, VA MSA
AGE	
All persons	73 549
Under 5 years	3 889
5 to 9 years	4 163
10 to 14 years	4 146
15 to 19 years	4 612
20 to 24 years	4 347
25 to 34 years	10 627
35 to 44 years	10 910
45 to 54 years	8 772
55 to 64 years	8 411
65 to 74 years	8 057
75 to 84 years	4 368
85 years and over	1 247
3 and 4 years	1 578
16 years and over	60 473
18 years and over	58 674
21 years and over	55 851
60 years and over	18 111
62 years and over	16 415
Median	39.5
Female	38 538
Under 5 years	1 893
5 to 9 years	2 034
10 to 14 years	1 992
15 to 19 years	2 187
20 to 24 years	2 133
25 to 34 years	5 366
35 to 44 years	5 508
45 to 54 years	4 442
55 to 64 years	4 514
65 to 74 years	4 752
75 to 84 years	2 780
85 years and over	937
3 and 4 years	754
16 years and over	32 210
18 years and over	31 378
21 years and over	30 003
60 years and over	10 909
62 years and over	9 986
Median	41.7
Male	35 011
Median age	37.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	73 549
In households	72 309
Householder	30 466
Family householder	21 799
Nonfamily householder	8 667
Living alone	7 941
Spouse	18 286
Child	19 457
Other relatives	2 675
Nonrelatives	1 425
Institutionalized persons	817
Other persons in group quarters	423
Persons per household	2.38
Persons per family	2.86
Persons 65 years and over	13 672
In households	13 037
Householder	8 958
Nonfamily householder	4 157
Living alone	4 063
Spouse	3 105
Other relatives	851
Nonrelatives	123
Institutionalized persons	622
Other persons in group quarters	13
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	21 799
With own children under 18 years	8 373
Number of own children under 18 years	13 746
Married-couple families	18 299
With own children under 18 years	6 947
Number of own children under 18 years	11 656
Female householder, no husband present	2 706
With own children under 18 years	1 131
Number of own children under 18 years	1 691
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	28 732
Never married	6 235
Now married, except separated	18 900
Separated	753
Widowed	797
Divorced	2 047
Females 15 years and over	32 619
Never married	4 719
Now married, except separated	18 859
Separated	875
Widowed	5 544
Divorced	2 622

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CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area

Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area

	Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112.98	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 115.97	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96
RACE										
White	7 280	2 425	6 356	2 617	2 556	4 646	3 680	—	—	—
Black	5 217	2 067	5 031	1 642	2 252	4 148	2 451	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 031	353	1 312	972	299	465	1 209	—	—	—
American Indian	10	4	3	2	3	8	4	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	1	9	1	—	11	11	—	—	—
Asian	12	1	9	1	—	11	11	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Japanese	3	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	8	—	1	—	2	14	5	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	7 280	2 425	6 356	2 617	2 556	4 646	3 680	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	39	9	12	11	6	21	23	—	—	—
Mexican	21	4	1	1	1	13	11	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	11	5	11	10	3	8	12	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7 241	2 416	6 344	2 606	2 550	4 625	3 657	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	7 280	2 425	6 356	2 617	2 556	4 646	3 680	—	—	—
White	5 217	2 067	5 031	1 642	2 252	4 148	2 451	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	23	9	6	3	4	6	13	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 194	2 058	5 025	1 639	2 248	4 142	2 438	—	—	—
Black	2 031	353	1 312	972	299	465	1 209	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	8	—	5	8	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 023	353	1 307	964	299	465	1 206	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	4	3	2	3	8	4	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	—	3	2	3	8	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	4	9	1	—	11	11	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	14	1	9	1	—	10	11	—	—	—
Other race	8	—	1	—	2	14	5	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8	—	1	—	2	14	5	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Can.										Danville city, Danville city									
	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9
RACE																				
All persons	39	—	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202
White	39	—	4 769	3 374	2 443	2 390	3 368	2 780	3 436	2 593	3 302	4 769	3 374	2 443	2 390	3 368	2 780	3 436	2 593	3 302
Black	—	—	1 362	1 309	2 069	2 584	662	4 236	341	861	845	1 362	1 309	2 069	2 584	662	4 236	341	861	845
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	10	12	2	3	4	3	10	3	6	10	12	2	3	4	3	10	3	6
American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	52	14	12	5	1	11	14	44	45	52	14	12	5	1	11	14	44	45
Asian	—	—	52	14	12	5	1	11	13	44	45	52	14	12	5	1	11	10	44	45
Chinese	—	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	1	10	14	5	—	3	1	—	—	1	10	14
Filipino	—	—	15	—	1	2	—	—	8	20	13	15	—	1	2	—	—	8	20	13
Japanese	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	16	8	—	1	—	—	1	6	15	16	8	—	1	—	—	1	6	15
Asian	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Korean	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	4	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	11	1	4	1	—	—	4	—	—	11	1	4	1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	9	9	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	9	9	3	3	2	1	2	2	4
HISPANIC ORIGIN																				
All persons	39	—	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	31	21	26	17	1	51	12	13	31	31	21	26	17	1	51	12	13	31
Mexican	—	—	4	3	2	1	—	16	1	8	3	4	3	2	1	—	16	1	8	3
Puerto Rican	—	—	10	5	9	—	—	7	1	3	3	10	5	9	—	—	7	1	3	3
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	2
Other Hispanic	—	—	17	13	15	16	—	23	7	2	23	17	13	15	16	—	23	7	2	23
Not of Hispanic origin	39	—	6 171	4 697	4 503	4 968	1 036	4 980	3 791	3 490	4 171	6 171	4 697	4 503	4 968	1 036	4 980	3 791	3 490	4 171
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																				
All persons	39	—	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 985	1 037	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202
White	39	—	4 769	3 374	2 443	2 390	3 368	2 780	3 436	2 593	3 302	4 769	3 374	2 443	2 390	3 368	2 780	3 436	2 593	3 302
Hispanic origin	—	—	12	13	15	6	1	13	12	11	20	12	13	15	6	1	13	12	11	20
Not of Hispanic origin	39	—	4 757	3 361	2 428	2 384	367	2 767	3 424	2 582	3 282	4 757	3 361	2 428	2 384	367	2 767	3 424	2 582	3 282
Black	—	—	1 362	1 309	2 069	2 584	662	4 236	341	861	845	1 362	1 309	2 069	2 584	662	4 236	341	861	845
Hispanic origin	—	—	10	1	10	8	—	37	—	2	3	10	1	10	8	—	37	—	2	3
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	1 352	1 308	2 059	2 576	662	4 199	341	859	842	1 352	1 308	2 059	2 576	662	4 199	341	859	842
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	10	12	2	3	4	3	10	3	6	10	12	2	3	4	3	10	3	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	10	12	2	3	4	3	10	3	6	10	12	2	3	4	3	10	3	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	52	14	12	5	1	11	14	44	45	52	14	12	5	1	11	14	44	45
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	52	14	12	5	1	11	14	44	45	52	14	12	5	1	11	14	44	45
Other race	—	—	9	9	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	9	9	3	3	2	1	2	2	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	9	9	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	9	9	3	3	2	1	2	2	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Danville city, Danville city—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98
RACE											
All persons	4 388	2 367	1 962	2 725	3 536	—	—	64	4	—	—
White	2 543	546	1 523	1 774	3 367	—	—	35	4	—	—
Black	1 827	1 816	412	948	131	—	—	28	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	1	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian	4	1	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	—	26	—	25	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian	12	—	25	—	25	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	4	—	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	7	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	4 388	2 367	1 962	2 725	3 536	—	—	64	4	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	18	12	11	12	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	3	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	9	5	11	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4 370	2 355	1 951	2 713	3 516	—	—	64	4	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	4 388	2 367	1 962	2 725	3 536	—	—	64	4	—	—
White	2 543	546	1 523	1 774	3 367	—	—	35	4	—	—
Hispanic origin	14	2	5	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 529	544	1 518	1 771	3 353	—	—	35	4	—	—
Black	1 827	1 816	412	948	131	—	—	28	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	2	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 825	1 810	412	941	131	—	—	28	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	1	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	1	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	—	26	—	25	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	12	—	20	—	25	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race	2	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	2	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Donville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Donville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
All housing units.....	46 158	22 861	23 297	23 297	1 588	1 969	2 126	1 478	2 055	1 282
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	42 325	20 613	21 712	21 712	1 491	1 824	1 358	1 305	1 899	1 206
Owner-occupied housing units.....	29 316	16 411	12 905	12 905	1 233	1 435	1 108	1 047	1 405	862
Percent of occupied housing units.....	69.3	79.6	59.4	59.4	82.7	78.7	81.6	80.2	74.0	71.5
White.....	23 069	13 019	10 050	10 050	993	1 255	884	747	989	727
Black.....	6 163	3 366	2 797	2 797	239	180	224	300	416	134
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	15	8	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	58	14	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	11	4	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	89	49	40	40	—	1	16	1	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	23 013	12 985	10 028	10 028	993	1 254	873	746	986	725
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13 009	4 202	8 807	8 807	258	389	250	258	494	344
White.....	7 481	2 864	4 617	4 617	161	286	176	171	272	194
Black.....	5 454	1 318	4 136	4 136	95	102	72	87	220	150
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	24	6	18	18	1	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	26	3	23	23	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	24	11	13	13	1	—	1	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	76	23	53	53	1	—	2	—	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	7 453	2 855	4 598	4 598	161	286	175	171	272	193
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 833	2 248	1 585	1 585	97	145	768	173	156	76
For sale only.....	304	134	170	170	3	18	11	15	6	3
For rent.....	906	250	656	656	8	21	18	18	32	17
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	387	201	186	186	8	10	49	5	21	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	820	766	54	54	12	17	624	18	12	5
For migrant workers.....	66	66	—	—	8	—	1	8	2	3
Other vacant.....	1 350	831	519	519	58	79	65	109	83	44
Boarded up.....	116	37	79	79	—	3	3	10	4	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	328	118	210	210	4	6	72	4	3	4
2 rooms.....	589	219	370	370	20	20	35	17	22	25
3 rooms.....	3 646	1 207	2 439	2 439	64	70	261	81	108	74
4 rooms.....	10 678	5 116	5 562	5 562	344	482	514	320	430	266
5 rooms.....	12 549	6 919	5 630	5 630	505	661	618	479	524	383
6 rooms.....	8 739	4 669	4 070	4 070	338	398	316	326	448	273
7 rooms.....	4 834	2 452	2 382	2 382	155	186	167	139	252	126
8 or more rooms.....	4 795	2 161	2 634	2 634	158	146	143	112	268	131
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.2
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	32 529	16 515	16 014	16 014	1 183	1 390	1 136	1 113	1 598	930
1, attached.....	504	125	379	379	8	13	10	8	15	13
2.....	1 277	134	1 143	1 143	2	15	6	1	33	18
3 or 4.....	1 425	128	1 297	1 297	—	19	1	7	21	16
5 to 9.....	1 366	131	1 235	1 235	5	7	—	2	6	44
10 to 19.....	1 495	111	1 384	1 384	—	1	—	—	51	39
20 to 49.....	365	70	295	295	—	—	48	—	22	—
50 or more.....	304	—	304	304	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6 381	5 340	1 041	1 041	378	495	903	329	273	207
Other.....	512	307	205	205	12	29	21	18	36	15
Occupied housing units.....	42 325	20 613	21 712	21 712	1 491	1 824	1 358	1 305	1 899	1 206
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	10 558	4 009	6 549	6 549	315	337	270	251	487	278
2 persons.....	14 123	6 917	7 206	7 206	488	661	406	461	652	458
3 persons.....	8 127	4 369	3 758	3 758	292	372	329	262	344	243
4 persons.....	5 988	3 384	2 604	2 604	248	291	227	214	247	137
5 persons.....	2 226	1 235	991	991	84	113	75	65	98	58
6 or more persons.....	1 303	699	604	604	64	50	51	52	71	32
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.41	2.10	2.10	2.38	2.37	2.51	2.37	2.21	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.31	2.43	2.17	2.17	2.40	2.35	2.51	2.38	2.26	2.20
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	2.31	1.94	1.94	2.26	2.51	2.52	2.34	2.02	2.26
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	41 117	19 963	21 154	21 154	1 426	1 761	1 308	1 260	1 832	1 176
1.01 to 1.50.....	983	523	460	460	50	50	41	30	50	23
1.51 or more.....	225	127	98	98	15	13	9	15	17	7
Mean.....	.47	.49	.44	.44	.49	.49	.51	.50	.44	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	20 926	9 760	11 166	11 166	557	991	531	457	961	568
Less than \$20,000.....	1 752	761	991	991	49	65	73	55	110	37
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5 684	2 478	3 206	3 206	173	265	156	129	306	167
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6 881	3 339	3 542	3 542	225	434	167	182	266	203
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3 845	1 931	1 914	1 914	89	158	74	72	157	114
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 391	717	674	674	16	54	26	15	84	30
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	927	410	517	517	3	13	23	4	26	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	286	84	202	202	2	2	1	—	9	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	80	26	54	54	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	49	9	40	40	—	—	3	—	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	31	5	26	26	—	—	2	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	47 900	48 800	47 000	47 000	43 400	47 000	42 700	44 500	44 200	46 900
Mean (dollars).....	54 200	53 600	54 700	54 700	45 000	48 400	51 600	44 500	49 800	49 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	11 977	3 325	8 652	8 652	168	358	183	158	415	295
Median contract rent (dollars).....	192	183	195	195	142	184	135	117	177	165
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	199	188	202	202	146	190	157	135	181	164
With meals included in rent.....	47	7	40	40	—	2	1	—	2	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	490	295	524	524	—	82	50	—	694	—
No meals included in rent.....	10 851	2 704	8 147	8 147	122	324	128	115	317	249
No cash rent.....	1 079	614	465	465	46	32	54	43	96	46

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112.98	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 115.97
All housing units.....	771	2 804	981	2 476	1 058	1 093	1 758	1 406	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	681	2 608	912	2 326	960	1 020	1 666	1 341	—
Owner-occupied housing units	508	2 129	740	1 963	747	777	1 382	1 062	—
Percent of occupied housing units	74.6	81.6	81.1	84.4	77.8	76.2	83.0	79.2	—
White	259	1 642	658	1 578	519	708	1 281	766	—
Black	248	478	81	383	227	69	98	289	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	5	—	2	—	—	2	4	—
Other race	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	6	3	2	2	2	2	6	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	258	1 638	655	1 577	518	706	1 280	763	—
Renter-occupied housing units	173	479	172	363	213	243	284	279	—
White	67	339	136	299	138	208	239	175	—
Black	104	138	35	63	75	34	39	104	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other race	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	4	1	—	2	—	4	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	65	338	135	299	137	208	238	174	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	90	196	69	150	98	73	92	65	—
For sale only	3	22	7	11	12	11	8	4	—
For rent	13	22	6	11	22	16	33	13	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	12	19	7	16	6	11	15	18	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	30	5	12	3	5	8	10	—
For migrant workers	10	10	20	3	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant	47	93	24	97	55	30	28	19	—
Boarded up	—	5	—	8	—	2	1	1	—
ROOMS									
1 room	2	8	4	5	6	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	8	31	9	9	4	9	6	4	—
3 rooms	58	116	39	111	71	52	47	55	—
4 rooms	181	613	193	488	302	334	351	294	—
5 rooms	217	937	262	787	313	313	489	425	—
6 rooms	149	584	247	542	171	187	400	286	—
7 rooms	83	264	121	310	97	116	243	192	—
8 or more rooms	73	251	106	224	94	82	222	150	—
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.3	—
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.6	—
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.6	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	559	2 111	748	1 849	692	747	1 350	1 094	—
1, attached	4	13	4	12	1	6	12	6	—
2	4	4	6	10	4	5	8	18	—
3 or 4	—	—	5	12	3	2	15	27	—
5 to 9	3	5	1	11	15	1	30	—	—
10 to 19	—	1	—	14	2	—	2	1	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	184	650	204	507	322	322	318	247	—
Other	17	20	13	61	19	10	23	13	—
Occupied housing units	681	2 608	912	2 326	960	1 020	1 666	1 341	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	139	456	162	404	181	221	274	229	—
2 persons	213	839	337	764	313	363	520	439	—
3 persons	130	566	192	520	204	222	382	307	—
4 persons	96	452	139	418	178	144	348	241	—
5 persons	51	195	53	152	43	57	105	86	—
6 or more persons	52	100	29	68	41	13	37	39	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.45	2.52	2.37	2.49	2.46	2.30	2.60	2.51	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.54	2.35	2.59	2.46	2.33	2.67	2.53	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.55	2.42	2.50	2.11	2.45	2.17	2.25	2.44	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	630	2 511	892	2 282	926	999	1 634	1 310	—
1.01 to 1.50	42	82	17	38	26	20	28	26	—
1.51 or more	9	15	3	6	8	1	4	5	—
Mean .....	.52	.51	.47	.49	.52	.47	.48	.49	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	218	1 227	418	1 163	391	465	1 058	744	—
Less than \$20,000	33	110	32	80	24	31	24	37	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	89	346	92	253	108	151	99	141	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	65	380	134	372	114	137	402	255	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	20	229	98	231	98	82	342	164	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	104	32	119	29	28	80	93	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	48	23	81	17	30	71	51	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	9	3	21	—	5	29	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	1	3	6	1	—	8	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	36 900	46 600	51 600	51 800	49 900	46 200	60 200	52 800	—
Mean (dollars)	41 300	51 700	57 800	58 900	53 600	53 400	67 100	58 600	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	102	341	128	288	174	215	255	242	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	80—	175	170	207	222	213	262	201	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	97	179	175	202	216	223	260	197	—
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	413	—	50	—
No meals included in rent	79	260	90	231	152	189	237	209	—
No cash rent	23	81	38	57	22	25	18	32	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.				Donville city, Donville city			
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
All housing units.....	—	—	16	—	2 712	2 058	2 084	2 126
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	16	—	2 582	1 992	1 942	1 947
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	13	—	1 818	1 166	1 174	910
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	81.3	—	70.4	58.5	60.5	46.7
White.....	—	—	13	—	1 593	920	834	537
Black.....	—	—	—	—	214	240	337	372
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	9	3	3	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	13	—	1 593	919	830	536
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	3	—	764	826	768	1 037
White.....	—	—	3	—	476	582	380	482
Black.....	—	—	—	—	279	240	385	551
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	9	3	5	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	3	—	473	579	378	481
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	—	—	130	66	142	179
For sale only.....	—	—	—	—	22	15	28	15
For rent.....	—	—	—	—	79	16	46	62
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	6	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	8	9	2	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	—	13	19	60	90
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	3	1	14	9
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	32	5	18	6
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	42	42	22	39
3 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	133	259	228	301
4 rooms.....	—	—	4	—	443	593	451	517
5 rooms.....	—	—	6	—	684	430	636	585
6 rooms.....	—	—	4	—	620	310	424	325
7 rooms.....	—	—	1	—	398	230	176	190
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	1	—	360	189	129	163
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	5.2	—	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	—	—	5.3	—	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.2	—	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.3	—	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.0	—	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	—	—	15	—	1 864	1 318	1 701	1 461
1, attached.....	—	—	—	—	69	8	33	14
2.....	—	—	—	—	26	4	140	172
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	43	31	85	176
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	174	70	59	61
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	439	190	46	213
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	75	84	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	—	3	210	3	10
Other.....	—	—	—	—	19	21	17	19
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	16	—	2 582	1 992	1 942	1 947
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	—	5	—	649	667	628	614
2 persons.....	—	—	3	—	949	680	643	611
3 persons.....	—	—	4	—	500	328	333	320
4 persons.....	—	—	4	—	337	224	189	248
5 persons.....	—	—	—	—	104	68	82	97
6 or more persons.....	—	—	—	—	43	25	67	57
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.50	—	2.18	1.98	2.03	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.00	—	2.23	2.16	2.04	2.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	3.75	—	2.02	1.56	2.02	2.04
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	—	—	16	—	2 555	1 955	1 892	1 895
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	—	17	31	41	46
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	10	6	9	6
Mean.....	—	—	.46	—	.42	.43	.45	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	11	—	1 642	960	1 068	827
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	1	—	22	24	138	170
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	3	—	224	181	554	374
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	3	—	654	404	330	211
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	3	—	461	266	41	62
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	1	—	182	73	4	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	—	89	10	—	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	51 300	—	57 300	53 100	35 400	32 800
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	49 500	—	61 200	54 800	35 600	34 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	3	—	755	814	748	1 024
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	262	—	290	224	196	163
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	262	—	271	229	199	167
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	451	251
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	2	—	711	779	695	966
No cash rent.....	—	—	1	—	44	35	35	54

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
All housing units -----	596	2 175	1 755	1 425	1 868	1 966	1 046	786
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	523	1 889	1 666	1 370	1 770	1 858	915	730
Percent of occupied housing units-----	50	729	1 113	981	1 118	949	493	464
White-----	9.6	38.6	66.8	71.6	63.2	51.1	53.9	63.6
Black-----	12	199	1 066	821	987	778	222	410
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	38	530	41	149	128	168	270	48
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Other race-----	—	—	3	10	3	1	1	6
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	6	2	1	8	3	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	12	198	1 064	820	979	776	222	409
Renter-occupied housing units-----	473	1 160	553	389	652	909	422	266
White-----	257	202	473	250	466	388	17	169
Black-----	213	954	77	137	176	518	402	96
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	2	1	1	7	1	—	—
Other race-----	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	11	1	3	6	3	5	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	257	200	472	247	464	387	17	169
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units-----	73	286	89	55	98	108	131	56
For sale only-----	1	16	15	20	6	8	2	2
For rent-----	38	116	36	16	48	50	72	32
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	4	73	5	11	14	9	7	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	—	5	1	2	6	3	3	1
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	30	76	32	6	24	38	47	11
Boarded up-----	5	23	—	—	2	4	11	—
ROOMS								
1 room-----	67	18	5	1	52	3	1	1
2 rooms-----	23	60	28	19	24	22	18	9
3 rooms-----	259	340	147	93	80	317	119	42
4 rooms-----	127	495	248	276	558	639	270	226
5 rooms-----	60	531	286	350	442	406	237	185
6 rooms-----	26	338	296	293	341	289	164	118
7 rooms-----	15	186	256	187	160	152	101	70
8 or more rooms-----	19	207	489	206	211	138	136	135
Median, all housing units-----	3.3	4.8	6.1	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.1
Median, all housing units-----	3.6	5.1	6.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.6
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.3	4.9	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.0	5.9	7.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	6.1	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	106	1 167	1 254	1 117	1 408	1 350	685	525
1, attached-----	5	60	9	7	99	29	22	5
2-----	55	305	144	18	52	119	64	3
3 or 4-----	65	363	179	16	81	224	11	12
5 to 9-----	62	135	55	73	64	157	246	51
10 to 19-----	19	93	69	48	130	76	7	48
20 to 49-----	83	23	30	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	1	2	1	134	11	3	4	138
Other-----	18	27	14	12	23	8	7	4
Occupied housing units -----	523	1 889	1 666	1 370	1 770	1 858	915	730
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	364	599	670	310	505	574	255	142
2 persons-----	68	511	567	491	605	599	288	241
3 persons-----	34	304	197	264	329	339	158	147
4 persons-----	31	233	160	183	210	208	128	129
5 persons-----	12	108	43	83	83	89	47	51
6 or more persons-----	14	134	29	39	38	49	39	20
Median, occupied housing units-----	1.50	2.18	1.79	2.26	2.13	2.09	2.20	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.19	2.21	1.99	2.29	2.22	2.09	2.07	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.50	2.15	1.50	2.19	1.90	2.09	2.48	2.41
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	502	1 770	1 652	1 339	1 739	1 802	869	709
1.01 to 1.50-----	19	102	14	26	23	45	33	21
1.51 or more-----	2	17	—	5	8	11	13	—
Mean-----	.48	.51	.33	.44	.44	.48	.47	.48
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	39	624	995	821	1 034	864	459	372
Less than \$20,000-----	11	127	24	23	101	114	88	32
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	17	281	142	154	337	343	92	80
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	7	137	200	370	326	300	71	95
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	2	46	247	137	140	93	159	37
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	1	16	122	12	39	11	42	45
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	1	12	137	41	48	2	7	65
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	4	72	49	32	—	—	16
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	21	16	7	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	1	16	13	3	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	14	6	1	1	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	29 600	33 100	70 300	52 300	44 200	38 100	53 600	53 600
Mean (dollars)-----	35 200	38 400	87 700	69 700	53 500	40 300	50 000	67 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	471	1 138	545	376	645	902	415	258
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	134	175	225	168	263	187	93	225
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	136	189	241	194	251	191	115	220
With meals included in rent-----	3	10	—	1	1	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	141	1 028	—	237	413	—	137	175
No meals included in rent-----	462	1 088	514	347	613	862	387	232
No cash rent-----	6	40	31	28	31	40	27	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.						
	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97
All housing units.....	1 131	1 544	—	—	24	1	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units.....	1 037	1 468	—	—	22	1	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	736	1 190	—	—	14	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.0	81.1	—	—	63.6	—	—
White.....	504	1 159	—	—	8	—	—
Black.....	231	26	—	—	5	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	504	1 158	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	301	278	—	—	8	1	—
White.....	219	251	—	—	4	—	—
Black.....	82	22	—	—	4	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	219	250	—	—	4	1	—
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	94	76	—	—	2	—	—
For sale only.....	8	12	—	—	—	—	—
For rent.....	19	24	—	—	2	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	13	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	7	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	53	20	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS							
1 room.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	59	61	—	—	1	—	—
4 rooms.....	353	354	—	—	12	—	—
5 rooms.....	379	408	—	—	10	1	—
6 rooms.....	193	332	—	—	1	—	—
7 rooms.....	77	184	—	—	—	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	58	194	—	—	—	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	5.3	—	—	4.4	5.0	—
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	5.6	—	—	4.5	5.0	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.4	—	—	4.5	5.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.7	—	—	4.8	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.3	—	—	4.2	5.0	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached.....	849	1 206	—	—	2	1	—
1, attached.....	13	6	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	39	2	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	1	10	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	12	16	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	206	294	—	—	21	—	—
Other.....	10	5	—	—	1	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 037	1 468	—	—	22	1	—
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person.....	228	341	—	—	3	—	—
2 persons.....	375	569	—	—	9	—	—
3 persons.....	213	289	—	—	3	—	—
4 persons.....	137	182	—	—	4	1	—
5 persons.....	54	68	—	—	2	—	—
6 or more persons.....	30	19	—	—	1	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.19	—	—	2.39	4.00	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.20	—	—	2.50	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.13	—	—	2.17	4.00	—
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less.....	1 000	1 453	—	—	21	1	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	28	13	—	—	1	—	—
1.51 or more.....	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	.49	.43	—	—	.65	.80	—
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	536	924	—	—	1	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	88	29	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	216	210	—	—	1	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	155	282	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	47	176	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	19	101	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	10	92	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	17	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	37 400	54 200	—	—	22 500	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	40 600	65 700	—	—	22 500	—	—
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	284	268	—	—	8	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	164	249	—	—	378	313	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	167	250	—	—	373	313	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	251	232	—	—	7	1	—
No cash rent.....	33	36	—	—	1	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Oonville city		Pittsylvania County									
			Total	Oonville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111
Occupied housing units -----	30 550	15 883	14 667	14 667	1 154	1 541	1 060	918	1 261	921	326	1 981	1 877	657
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 069	13 019	10 050	10 050	993	1 255	884	747	989	727	259	1 642	1 578	519
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.5	82.0	68.5	68.5	86.0	81.4	83.4	81.4	78.4	78.9	79.4	82.9	84.1	79.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7 481	2 864	4 617	4 617	161	286	176	171	272	194	67	339	299	138
Percent of occupied housing units -----	24.5	18.0	31.5	31.5	14.0	18.6	16.6	18.6	21.6	21.1	20.6	17.1	15.9	21.0
ROOMS														
1 room -----	128	22	106	106	2	1	1	3	-	3	-	4	5	2
2 rooms -----	271	97	174	174	11	9	14	12	9	11	2	13	11	1
3 rooms -----	1 813	559	1 254	1 254	32	31	47	46	45	36	13	63	70	46
4 rooms -----	6 458	3 370	3 088	3 088	237	352	236	184	226	184	69	449	360	177
5 rooms -----	8 190	4 686	3 504	3 504	360	516	355	295	295	265	69	602	564	203
6 rooms -----	6 291	3 474	2 817	2 817	257	342	197	205	280	228	40	424	424	105
7 rooms -----	3 640	1 933	1 707	1 707	125	166	105	99	193	105	27	214	257	65
8 or more rooms -----	3 759	1 742	2 017	2 017	130	124	105	74	213	100	48	204	196	58
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached -----	23 020	11 979	11 041	11 041	903	1 152	709	703	1 027	732	253	1 450	1 432	427
1, attached -----	250	76	174	174	3	9	8	3	8	9	2	5	7	1
2 -----	579	102	477	477	2	13	3	-	21	12	4	3	8	3
3 or 4 -----	646	75	571	571	-	8	1	6	10	8	-	-	6	-
5 to 9 -----	467	71	396	396	4	3	1	-	3	10	1	-	9	14
10 to 19 -----	711	45	666	666	-	-	-	-	24	4	-	-	14	-
20 to 49 -----	151	7	144	144	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more -----	265	-	265	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 219	3 400	819	819	236	342	316	202	149	138	65	509	386	207
Other -----	242	128	114	114	6	14	16	4	18	8	1	14	15	4
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person -----	7 957	3 202	4 755	4 755	259	290	222	196	355	235	78	363	316	135
2 persons -----	11 156	5 743	5 413	5 413	431	611	343	339	458	379	120	692	650	244
3 persons -----	5 739	3 416	2 323	2 323	232	312	251	178	240	184	64	444	427	138
4 persons -----	4 002	2 494	1 508	1 508	172	232	144	144	142	90	40	323	331	111
5 persons -----	1 240	761	479	479	37	77	47	40	48	24	21	121	117	17
6 or more persons -----	456	267	189	189	23	19	25	21	18	9	3	38	36	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.16	2.33	1.98	1.98	2.24	2.29	2.40	2.28	2.10	2.09	2.21	2.41	2.46	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.24	2.35	2.10	2.10	2.27	2.28	2.41	2.30	2.17	2.13	2.17	2.42	2.54	2.32
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.81	2.16	1.57	1.57	2.00	2.33	2.33	2.12	1.79	1.94	2.38	2.34	2.10	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less -----	30 177	15 646	14 531	14 531	1 139	1 516	1 034	897	1 245	915	321	1 941	1 859	648
1.01 to 1.50 -----	326	211	115	115	13	22	24	18	13	5	5	35	18	7
1.51 or more -----	47	26	21	21	2	3	3	3	3	1	-	5	-	2
Mean -----	.43	.46	.40	.40	.44	.46	.48	.46	.39	.41	.43	.48	.48	.47
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----														
Less than \$20,000 -----	16 250	7 567	8 683	8 683	445	880	410	281	670	477	83	866	908	242
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 005	426	579	579	34	48	50	35	35	30	9	56	40	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 949	1 621	2 328	2 328	125	234	105	75	175	130	30	196	150	50
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 457	2 647	2 810	2 810	185	389	140	104	212	173	28	264	297	69
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 277	1 705	1 572	1 572	81	144	61	51	144	103	6	100	204	69
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 257	662	595	595	15	50	20	12	68	27	8	177	114	26
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	278	384	488	488	3	13	22	4	24	13	2	43	77	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	80	26	54	54	2	2	1	1	9	1	-	9	20	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	44	8	36	36	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	1	6	-
\$300,000 or more -----	31	5	26	26	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	50 900	52 400	49 400	49 400	44 700	47 500	44 500	45 800	51 500	47 900	42 100	53 000	57 200	57 100
Mean (dollars) -----	57 900	57 500	58 200	58 200	46 900	49 200	55 300	45 800	56 500	50 700	45 200	57 000	64 200	59 300
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----														
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	6 739	2 204	4 535	4 535	101	262	124	97	216	154	34	240	229	104
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	208	199	212	212	146	188	144	119	177	167	144	197	213	221
With meals included in rent -----	216	203	221	221	162	188	168	139	197	173	152	195	212	221
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	28	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	559	457	576	576	-	82	576	-	1 250	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	5 970	1 759	4 211	4 211	72	231	83	62	58	32	23	184	183	92
	741	441	300	300	29	29	41	35	58	46	11	56	46	12

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.		Ononville city, Ononville city										
	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
Occupied housing units -----	1 520	941	2 069	1 502	1 214	1 019	401	1 071	1 453	1 166	239	579	723
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 281	766	1 593	920	834	537	199	821	987	778	222	410	504
Percent of occupied housing units -----	84.3	81.4	77.0	61.3	68.7	52.7	49.6	76.7	67.9	66.7	92.9	70.8	69.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	239	175	476	582	380	482	202	250	466	388	17	169	219
Percent of occupied housing units -----	15.7	18.6	23.0	38.7	31.3	47.3	50.4	23.3	32.1	33.3	7.1	29.2	30.3
ROOMS													
1 room -----	3	3	10	3	8	4	4	3	34	1	1	1	3
2 rooms -----	28	39	23	30	7	22	14	10	14	6	2	7	31
3 rooms -----	262	182	75	192	105	156	76	55	63	151	2	22	233
4 rooms -----	416	269	292	393	272	200	67	195	387	355	3	158	226
5 rooms -----	372	191	540	304	397	270	90	262	368	269	23	125	136
6 rooms -----	232	139	321	249	247	167	47	232	284	215	47	89	54
7 rooms -----	207	118	287	192	108	111	34	140	124	88	59	58	40
8 or more rooms -----	5.6	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.0	8.9	6.9	5.6	1.7	8.1	105	119	4.9
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.2	7.3	6.0	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.0	6.0	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	1 238	702	1 612	964	1 017	706	194	876	1 207	995	234	443	543
1, attached -----	12	3	56	4	12	6	19	3	42	10	3	3	5
2 -----	8	17	18	3	63	85	48	17	36	50	2	1	30
3 or 4 -----	14	20	20	27	33	108	78	9	49	69	4	4	—
5 to 9 -----	25	—	75	49	44	29	37	25	39	15	3	6	—
10 to 19 -----	1	1	218	154	36	73	18	9	58	17	3	3	1
20 to 49 -----	—	—	57	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	114	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	217	189	1	152	2	4	6	125	4	3	—	116	139
Other -----	5	9	12	16	7	8	—	7	18	7	—	3	5
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	249	166	548	549	450	407	200	253	438	388	57	106	167
2 persons -----	491	333	803	535	473	350	131	429	528	429	114	212	289
3 persons -----	354	218	388	218	174	133	39	185	253	189	35	113	139
4 persons -----	169	169	243	150	77	84	23	131	156	106	22	106	84
5 persons -----	87	42	63	41	27	31	4	51	57	35	9	29	29
6 or more persons -----	24	13	24	9	13	14	4	22	21	19	2	13	15
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.56	2.41	2.11	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.50	2.16	2.05	1.95	2.05	2.37	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.63	2.46	2.16	2.10	1.91	1.95	1.80	2.20	2.16	2.00	2.05	2.40	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.16	2.22	1.83	1.50	1.57	1.51	1.50	1.99	1.70	1.83	2.13	2.26	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	1 504	930	2 058	1 496	1 208	1 006	395	1 064	1 443	1 146	239	565	705
1.01 to 1.50 -----	14	10	5	5	3	11	5	7	8	18	—	14	17
1.51 or more -----	2	1	6	1	3	2	33	—	2	2	30	—	1
Mean -----	.46	.46	.40	.40	.39	.40	.33	.41	.42	.44	.30	.45	.47
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 010	503	1 447	760	763	491	160	669	918	710	211	324	359
Less than \$20,000 -----	19	9	22	7	80	88	41	10	98	105	1	24	57
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	88	60	213	121	404	234	61	125	315	315	—	64	143
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	385	162	592	339	249	123	18	304	281	221	29	85	98
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	330	135	383	222	26	37	17	99	104	65	137	30	34
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	78	87	149	62	3	6	10	12	30	2	42	17	17
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	70	47	79	8	1	2	8	40	47	1	5	62	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	29	2	7	1	—	1	4	47	32	—	15	15	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	3	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	60 600	62 900	56 000	54 400	36 200	33 500	30 800	52 500	42 700	34 700	69 700	56 100	36 700
Mean (dollars) -----	67 800	66 400	60 400	56 400	36 200	35 900	45 000	73 200	53 200	38 000	71 400	70 400	41 900
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	212	147	469	574	371	477	201	241	460	385	17	161	207
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	260	225	308	225	211	171	197	202	252	181	313	214	159
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	259	230	293	229	211	177	242	219	246	194	305	221	165
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	9	1	8	1	—	—	1	2	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	403	313	117	237	—	—	137	175	—
No meals included in rent -----	196	126	433	551	341	454	185	219	433	355	13	138	181
No cash rent -----	16	21	36	23	21	22	8	21	27	30	3	21	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city	Pittsylvania County									
		Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111
Occupied housing units -----	6 933	334	282	296	387	636	284	352	616	446	302
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 797	239	180	224	300	416	134	248	478	383	227
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.3	71.6	63.8	75.7	77.5	65.4	47.2	70.5	77.6	85.9	75.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 136	95	102	72	87	220	150	104	138	63	75
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.7	28.4	36.2	24.3	22.5	34.6	52.8	29.5	22.4	14.1	24.8
ROOMS											
1 room -----	63	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	6	6	3
2 rooms -----	144	6	23	3	20	10	10	3	30	24	14
3 rooms -----	894	24	64	23	20	44	29	32	98	77	85
4 rooms -----	1 894	72	111	100	133	151	64	114	279	183	93
5 rooms -----	1 762	124	166	176	196	199	99	129	279	183	93
6 rooms -----	1 064	66	44	57	96	144	36	62	129	92	56
7 rooms -----	590	26	16	32	29	49	24	39	39	43	22
8 or more rooms -----	313	18	21	17	32	38	21	23	35	21	29
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	4 077	203	159	203	280	457	147	244	517	334	206
1, attached -----	153	4	4	2	5	7	3	5	8	2	1
2 -----	477	5	11	1	1	6	5	4	1	4	1
3 or 4 -----	559	60	11	1	2	3	33	2	5	1	1
5 to 9 -----	712	1	3	1	2	24	33	1	1	1	1
10 to 19 -----	587	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
20 to 49 -----	136	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50 or more -----	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	132	120	95	87	85	105	51	91	78	92	88
Other -----	66	6	7	4	13	14	6	15	6	8	5
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	1 768	56	47	48	55	132	43	60	90	88	46
2 persons -----	1 772	55	50	63	122	193	79	92	144	114	69
3 persons -----	1 422	59	59	76	84	104	59	91	120	91	65
4 persons -----	1 071	76	59	55	105	128	46	55	86	86	67
5 persons -----	499	28	36	28	25	50	34	35	73	35	26
6 or more persons -----	401	41	26	26	31	52	23	49	61	32	29
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.46	3.45	3.25	2.99	2.70	2.46	2.84	2.86	3.12	2.73	3.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.54	3.61	3.25	2.98	2.65	2.60	2.80	2.91	3.23	2.81	3.08
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.40	3.05	3.24	3.00	2.83	2.28	2.88	2.75	2.70	2.13	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	10 794	284	244	272	363	586	260	306	560	420	277
1.01 to 1.50 -----	651	37	28	17	12	36	18	37	46	20	19
1.51 or more -----	172	13	3	7	10	14	6	6	10	6	6
Mean -----	.57	.68	.65	.61	.57	.56	.63	.63	.63	.56	.61
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 176	2 440	1 111	121	176	291	90	135	356	253	149
Less than \$20,000 -----	333	411	17	23	20	75	7	59	52	40	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	855	872	31	51	54	131	37	54	148	103	58
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	688	725	45	27	78	54	29	37	116	75	45
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	222	334	14	13	21	13	11	12	31	27	29
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	55	73	4	6	3	16	3	4	4	5	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	43	22	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	21	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	38 400	38 700	43 400	37 100	42 800	31 100	40 800	34 400	37 900	37 200	41 600
Mean (dollars) -----	40 500	41 100	42 200	39 100	42 500	34 400	45 500	38 900	39 100	39 600	44 300
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	5 169	4 063	95	58	61	198	141	67	99	58	70
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	172	175	194	113	113	176	161	80	121	147	225
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	176	181	191	137	129	164	155	74	139	159	220
With meals included in rent -----	19	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	387	445	445	50	53	137	127	56	75	47	60
No meals included in rent -----	4 820	3 885	92	45	53	160	14	11	75	11	10
No cash rent -----	330	162	3	12	8	137	14	11	24	11	10

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.		Danville city, Danville city											
	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
Occupied housing units -----	137	393	493	480	722	923	251	1 484	286	304	686	672	144	313
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	98	289	214	240	337	372	38	530	149	128	168	270	48	231
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.5	73.5	43.4	50.0	46.7	40.3	15.1	35.7	52.1	42.1	24.5	40.2	33.3	73.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	39	104	279	240	385	551	213	954	137	176	518	402	96	82
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.5	26.5	56.6	50.0	53.3	59.7	84.9	64.3	47.9	57.9	75.5	59.8	66.7	26.2
ROOMS														
1 room -----	2	10	4	2	10	2	23	13	1	3	2	1	2	1
2 rooms -----	10	42	16	12	90	105	11	35	8	6	13	15	2	4
3 rooms -----	41	82	109	59	142	261	73	208	31	10	135	95	15	10
4 rooms -----	49	137	107	146	204	267	60	346	64	121	243	204	38	79
5 rooms -----	14	86	79	54	148	143	39	368	72	57	116	190	46	134
6 rooms -----	9	49	72	33	64	70	22	261	52	47	65	102	24	48
7 rooms -----	12	30	64	42	54	66	13	128	40	33	61	37	9	21
8 or more rooms -----	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.8	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.0
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0	5.5	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.6	5.2	6.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----														
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached -----	66	338	201	308	573	637	75	860	188	153	290	394	49	239
1, attached -----	1	3	12	4	17	5	4	29	2	38	17	20	2	4
2 -----	1	7	19	4	65	57	36	189	7	10	49	42	2	5
3 or 4 -----	1	1	93	16	38	47	24	223	47	19	141	10	8	1
5 to 9 -----	1	1	137	30	13	30	41	76	38	23	131	188	37	12
10 to 19 -----	1	1	16	65	7	135	6	71	7	54	57	7	42	1
20 to 49 -----	1	1	1	7	1	1	34	21	1	1	1	1	1	1
50 or more -----	68	41	2	41	1	3	27	1	1	1	1	4	5	49
Mobile home or trailer -----	2	3	7	4	9	9	4	15	3	2	1	7	1	3
Other -----														
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person -----	23	61	97	116	174	204	125	399	56	66	184	196	36	61
2 persons -----	27	103	140	145	170	259	43	380	60	75	169	172	28	86
3 persons -----	29	88	111	108	159	187	29	264	76	74	150	123	33	74
4 persons -----	27	71	90	70	111	164	29	208	50	51	100	106	20	52
5 persons -----	18	44	38	26	55	66	11	104	29	25	54	38	25	25
6 or more persons -----	13	26	17	15	26	43	15	129	15	13	29	37	7	15
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.19	2.87	2.59	2.36	2.61	2.49	1.51	2.40	2.86	2.65	2.44	2.31	2.74	2.63
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.25	2.84	2.97	2.45	2.54	2.52	2.25	2.41	2.97	2.93	2.83	2.10	2.83	2.62
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.00	2.93	2.31	2.23	2.66	2.48	1.50	2.40	2.70	2.45	2.34	2.51	2.71	2.66
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less -----	121	373	479	451	679	884	232	1 371	262	286	651	626	138	294
1.01 to 1.50 -----	14	16	12	25	38	35	18	97	19	13	27	33	6	11
1.51 or more -----	2	4	2	4	5	.55	1	16	5	.54	8	13	.57	8
Mean -----	.64	.56	.51	.53	.56	.55	.56	.56	.57	.54	.56	.56	.57	.55
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	45	236	186	196	303	335	30	464	142	114	152	247	43	177
Less than \$20,000 -----	5	28	11	17	58	82	10	86	12	3	9	87	8	31
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	11	81	11	59	149	139	12	220	29	22	27	92	16	73
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	15	92	59	64	81	88	6	119	64	44	79	42	10	57
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	12	27	76	42	14	25	1	29	37	36	27	21	7	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2	6	30	11	1	1	1	6	9	9	9	3	2	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	48 500	41 300	65 000	46 100	33 200	30 800	30 000	33 700	50 900	52 900	51 700	27 500	33 900	37 900
Mean (dollars) -----	49 100	41 500	66 900	48 800	33 900	33 200	32 200	36 100	47 200	54 900	50 500	31 700	40 900	38 000
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	37	95	277	236	374	543	211	933	133	175	514	395	96	77
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	259	150	260	223	171	154	158	172	121	267	189	91	233	173
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	251	148	238	230	188	158	155	178	147	259	188	108	218	172
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	35	50	269	224	499	230	187	670	126	413	504	371	93	70
No meals included in rent -----	2	11	8	12	14	32	5	32	7	2	10	24	3	7
No cash rent -----														

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville, VA MSA
Occupied housing units -----	165
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	89
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	76
Percent of occupied housing units -----	46.1
ROOMS	
1 room -----	3
2 rooms -----	6
3 rooms -----	27
4 rooms -----	39
5 rooms -----	40
6 rooms -----	18
7 rooms -----	13
8 or more rooms -----	19
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	93
1, attached -----	3
2 -----	5
3 or 4 -----	12
5 to 9 -----	9
10 to 19 -----	9
20 to 49 -----	3
50 or more -----	25
Mobile home or trailer -----	6
Other -----	
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	37
2 persons -----	54
3 persons -----	26
4 persons -----	25
5 persons -----	13
6 or more persons -----	10
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.21
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	151
1.01 to 1.50 -----	8
1.51 or more -----	6
Mean -----	.61
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	54
Less than \$20,000 -----	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	17
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	20
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5
\$300,000 or more -----	5
Median (dollars) -----	44,400
Mean (dollars) -----	52,800
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	72
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	211
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	216
With meals included in rent -----	61
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	11
No meals included in rent -----	11
No cash rent -----	11

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville, VA MSA
Occupied housing units -----	30 466
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 013
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7 453
Percent of occupied housing units -----	24.5
ROOMS	
1 room -----	127
2 rooms -----	269
3 rooms -----	1 801
4 rooms -----	6 443
5 rooms -----	8 172
6 rooms -----	6 276
7 rooms -----	3 634
8 or more rooms -----	3 744
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	22 961
1, attached -----	249
2 -----	578
3 or 4 -----	644
5 to 9 -----	464
10 to 19 -----	708
20 to 49 -----	151
50 or more -----	262
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 210
Other -----	239
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	7 941
2 persons -----	11 126
3 persons -----	5 721
4 persons -----	3 992
5 persons -----	1 235
6 or more persons -----	451
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.81
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	30 099
1.01 to 1.50 -----	323
1.51 or more -----	44
Mean -----	.43
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.	
Less than \$20,000 -----	16 214
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 003
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 938
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 444
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 274
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 255
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	867
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	278
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	80
\$300,000 or more -----	44
Median (dollars) -----	31
Mean (dollars) -----	50 900
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	6 713
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	208
With meals included in rent -----	216
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	28
No meals included in rent -----	559
No cash rent -----	5 949
No cash rent -----	736

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville, VA MSA		Pittsylvania County		Pittsylvania County						
			Oanville city		Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
ANCESTRY			Total	Oanville city							
All persons	108 711	55 655	53 056	53 056	4 090	4 874	3 658	3 518	4 828	3 092	2 087
Ancestry specified	88 522	43 620	44 902	44 902	3 303	3 774	2 945	2 739	3 825	2 264	1 703
Single ancestry	75 479	37 505	37 974	37 974	2 933	3 302	2 616	2 482	3 341	1 914	1 603
Multiple ancestry	13 043	6 928	6 928	6 928	370	472	329	257	484	350	100
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	20 189	12 035	8 154	8 154	787	1 100	713	779	1 003	828	384
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	217 422	111 310	106 112	106 112	8 180	9 748	7 316	7 036	9 656	6 184	4 174
Arab	54	14	40	40	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Austrian	85	-	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian	9	9	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
Czech	62	30	32	32	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	43	7	36	36	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch	1 577	615	962	962	54	43	25	15	41	64	4
English	16 035	8 750	7 285	7 285	826	532	527	501	791	476	263
Finnish	36	-	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French (except Basque)	1 705	772	933	933	20	80	41	-	63	64	-
French Canadian	201	81	120	120	-	27	-	6	2	-	-
German	9 989	4 832	5 157	5 157	237	521	228	153	399	237	71
Greek	200	17	183	183	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	58	27	31	31	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Irish	11 916	6 113	5 803	5 803	469	504	380	275	526	323	105
Italian	941	506	435	435	10	24	42	27	10	25	-
Lithuanian	13	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	106	74	32	32	-	7	-	-	2	-	-
Polish	305	140	165	165	10	2	12	5	35	5	-
Portuguese	46	30	16	16	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	48	6	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish-Irish	2 636	1 137	1 499	1 499	59	59	47	72	173	55	69
Scottish	1 495	694	801	801	39	24	40	18	62	57	-
Slovak	47	29	18	18	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Subsaharan African	128	79	49	49	23	2	-	15	26	6	-
Swedish	174	79	95	95	-	-	-	11	3	2	-
Swiss	91	64	27	27	6	2	22	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian	38	30	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States or American	16 779	9 877	6 902	6 902	678	1 248	908	706	669	502	303
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	449	180	269	269	16	8	8	-	41	13	-
Welsh	64	10	54	54	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
Yugoslavian	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries	151 301	76 752	74 549	74 549	5 675	6 603	5 017	5 217	6 761	4 335	3 359
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	19	7	12	12	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Central American	22	14	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	48	4	44	44	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	35	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Pittsylvania County—Con.									
ANCESTRY		Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112.98	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 115.97	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96
All persons		7 152	2 486	6 183	2 563	2 647	4 683	3 739	—	—	—
Ancestry specified		6 107	1 813	4 743	2 105	1 703	3 531	3 010	—	—	—
Single ancestry		5 082	1 525	3 977	1 856	1 450	2 783	2 606	—	—	—
Multiple ancestry		1 025	288	766	249	253	748	404	—	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		1 045	673	1 440	458	944	1 152	729	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported		14 304	4 972	12 366	5 126	5 294	9 366	7 478	—	—	—
Arab		—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Austrian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Czech		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		24	101	48	43	31	94	28	—	—	—
Dutch		1 447	438	989	291	367	822	466	—	—	—
English		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish		72	54	151	29	48	67	83	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian		22	196	16	194	283	8	277	—	—	—
German		692	—	720	—	5	595	—	—	—	—
Greek		—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Hungarian		—	284	772	251	278	684	330	—	—	—
Irish		900	63	83	—	15	52	39	—	—	—
Italian		116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian		—	—	13	—	7	11	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		34	—	—	—	—	20	16	—	—	—
Polish		9	18	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese		16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		130	31	97	8	53	160	124	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		77	—	136	49	31	122	39	—	—	—
Scottish		—	6	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	—
Slovak		—	—	39	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Subsaharan African		7	—	23	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Swedish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian		23	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		1 339	577	1 020	340	412	737	438	—	—	—
Welsh		6	6	40	5	12	9	16	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		9 357	3 198	8 195	3 910	3 725	5 816	5 549	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.		Danville city, Danville city								
	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9		
ANCESTRY											
All persons	55										
Ancestry specified	55										
Single ancestry	55										
Multiple ancestry	35										
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	20										
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	110										
Arab											
Austrian											
Belgian											
Canadian											
Czech											
Danish											
Dutch											
English											
Finnish											
French (except Basque)											
French Canadian											
German											
Greek											
Hungarian											
Irish											
Italian											
Lithuanian											
Norwegian											
Polish											
Portuguese											
Romanian											
Russian											
Scotch-Irish											
Scottish											
Slavak											
Subsaharan African											
Swedish											
Swiss											
Ukrainian											
United States or American											
Welsh											
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)											
Yugoslavian											
Other ancestries											
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)											
Central American											
Costa Rican											
Guatemalan											
Honduran											
Nicaraguan											
Panamanian											
Salvadoran											
Central American, origin not specified											
South American											
Argentinean											
Chilean											
Colombian											
Ecuadorian											
Peruvian											
Venezuelan											
Other South American											

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.									
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97
ANCESTRY										
All persons	4 388	2 383	1 946	2 725	3 550	—	—	54	—	—
Ancestry specified	3 443	2 189	1 717	2 364	2 683	—	—	54	—	—
Single ancestry	3 087	2 025	1 400	2 128	1 905	—	—	54	—	—
Multiple ancestry	356	164	317	236	778	—	—	—	—	—
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	945	194	229	361	867	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported	8 776	4 766	3 892	5 450	7 100	—	—	108	—	—
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	6	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	56	—	44	78	141	—	—	—	—	—
English	328	288	440	176	664	—	—	18	—	—
Finnish	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	48	29	52	—	103	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
German	302	50	218	297	528	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	15	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	497	91	174	270	739	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	18	4	37	20	64	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	8	—	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	8	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	98	62	96	39	158	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish	37	57	59	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak	—	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	8	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	566	134	290	546	511	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	6	33	8	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	6 758	3 959	2 377	3 995	4 042	—	—	90	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Danville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	108 711	55 655	53 056	53 056	4 090	4 874	3 658	3 518	4 828	3 092
Native	108 213	55 516	52 697	52 697	4 082	4 867	3 640	3 518	4 821	3 086
Foreign born	498	139	359	359	B	7	1B	—	7	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	133	31	102	102	—	7	—	—	B	B
Persons 5 years and over	101 798	52 194	49 604	49 604	3 855	4 584	3 403	3 305	4 562	2 933
In linguistically isolated households	189	54	135	135	—	7	—	—	21	10
Speak a language other than English	2 264	975	1 289	1 289	70	111	19	26	114	25
Do not speak English "very well"	840	313	527	527	10	49	6	19	28	19
Speak Spanish	1 206	550	656	656	22	68	13	19	3B	10
Do not speak English "very well"	477	193	284	284	—	37	6	19	9	B
Linguistically isolated	65	14	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	187	27	160	160	—	—	—	—	—	6
Do not speak English "very well"	4B	11	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	6
Linguistically isolated	1B	4	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 328	12 364	10 964	10 964	861	1 097	867	552	977	525
Preprimary school	1 289	629	660	660	52	39	34	15	26	29
Public school	925	460	465	465	40	39	20	15	24	23
Elementary or high school	17 536	9 645	7 891	7 891	740	855	740	455	786	411
Public school	16 797	9 251	7 546	7 546	716	835	726	448	687	406
College	4 503	2 090	2 413	2 413	69	203	93	82	165	85
Public college	3 349	1 648	1 701	1 701	64	140	47	59	110	74
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	73 458	37 301	36 157	36 157	2 759	3 182	2 453	2 516	3 328	2 280
Less than 9th grade	16 033	B 552	7 481	7 481	78B	743	732	73B	697	586
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 734	7 829	7 905	7 905	60B	703	426	640	652	356
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21 238	11 730	9 50B	9 50B	957	1 061	910	699	921	830
Same college, no degree	9 359	4 530	4 829	4 829	210	429	221	197	425	305
Associate degree	3 849	1 904	1 945	1 945	64	101	70	122	179	B5
Bachelor's degree	4 667	1 811	2 856	2 856	75	104	56	90	229	63
Graduate or professional degree	2 578	945	1 633	1 633	57	41	38	30	225	55
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.8	56.1	57.4	57.4	49.4	54.6	52.8	45.2	59.5	58.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.9	7.4	12.4	12.4	4.8	4.6	3.8	4.8	13.6	5.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	344	328	361	361	131	292	405	450	349	307
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 418	1 427	1 40B	1 40B	1 253	1 344	1 402	1 469	1 741	1 097
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 021	2 012	2 032	2 032	2 166	1 941	2 101	1 95B	1 865	2 111
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	101 798	52 194	49 604	49 604	3 855	4 584	3 403	3 305	4 562	2 933
Same house	65 307	35 78B	29 519	29 519	2 813	3 054	2 422	2 088	3 240	2 131
Different house in United States	36 298	16 351	19 947	19 947	1 042	1 522	981	1 217	1 320	794
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 299	3 442	10 857	10 857	112	83	76	203	151	76
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	11 986	8 529	3 457	3 457	651	B49	695	592	713	484
Different MSA/PMSA	6 014	2 770	3 244	3 244	190	465	127	236	342	156
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 999	1 610	2 389	2 389	89	125	83	186	114	7B
Abroad	193	55	138	138	—	B	—	—	2	B
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	54 196	1 140	53 056	53 056	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	36 310	842	35 468	35 468	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	54 515	54 515	—	—	4 090	4 874	3 658	3 518	4 828	3 092
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	22 520	22 520	—	—	1 542	2 556	1 340	727	2 312	1 488
On farms	3 606	3 606	—	—	597	106	274	432	335	197
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	49 712	26 861	22 851	22 851	2 056	2 475	1 591	1 572	2 060	1 451
Car, truck, or van	46 147	25 243	20 904	20 904	1 891	2 397	1 468	1 321	1 868	1 301
Drove alone	37 308	20 113	17 195	17 195	1 556	1 884	1 113	913	1 472	1 046
Carpooled	8 839	5 130	3 709	3 709	535	513	355	408	396	255
Public transportation (including taxicab)	622	123	499	499	11	2	—	42	26	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	547	90	457	457	11	2	—	27	B	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	25	15	10	10	—	—	—	15	—	—
Walked	1 414	562	852	852	49	16	57	70	97	49
Other means	529	281	248	248	28	17	17	44	31	42
Worked at home	1 000	652	348	348	77	43	49	95	38	52
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.18	1.13	1.16	1.21	1.14	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	21.8	15.9	15.9	21.8	18.6	25.3	28.6	16.9	20.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 743	1 802	941	941	127	114	171	204	19B	106
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 712	7 085	3 627	3 627	817	776	505	488	514	37B
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14 333	7 150	7 183	7 183	376	557	342	276	604	366
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 985	3 174	3 811	3 811	150	210	132	115	384	195
All other times	13 939	6 998	6 941	6 941	509	775	392	394	322	354
Worked in MSA of residence	40 914	20 055	20 859	20 859	1 081	776	971	1 000	1 890	1 07B
Danville city	28 106	8 391	19 715	19 715	62	19	32	249	311	95
Pittsylvania County	12 80B	11 664	1 144	1 144	1 019	757	939	751	1 579	983
Worked outside MSA of residence	8 798	6 806	1 992	1 992	975	1 699	620	572	170	373
Lynchburg city	496	490	6	6	83	261	68	—	—	49
Altavista town	2 231	2 220	11	11	682	1 050	235	7	13	123
Remainder of Campbell County	686	672	14	14	143	303	91	6	6	100
Amherst County	67	—	—	—	8	22	7	—	—	19
Martinsville city	547	328	219	219	—	—	12	75	20	2
Henry County	1 922	1 515	407	407	—	—	75	419	88	31
Caswell County, NC	278	86	192	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eden city, NC	449	316	133	133	—	—	—	12	2	—
Remainder of Rockingham County, NC	291	153	138	138	—	—	—	2	—	—
Greensboro city, NC	236	74	162	162	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area 13	139	54	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	2
Burlington city, NC	37	6	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Burlington, NC MSA	42	17	25	25	—	—	—	—	2	—
Franklin County	175	168	7	7	11	—	115	14	2	B
Halifax County	185	11B	67	67	10	6	—	—	6	—
South Baston city	37	17	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	980	505	475	475	38	57	17	37	31	39

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.								
	Troct 107	Troct 108.98	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112.98	Troct 113.98	Troct 114	Troct 115.97
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 087	7 152	2 486	6 183	2 563	2 647	4 683	3 739	—
Native	2 079	7 126	2 477	6 183	2 563	2 642	4 665	3 712	—
Foreign born	8	26	9	—	—	5	18	27	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 974	6 639	2 342	5 770	2 370	2 519	4 344	3 559	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Speak a language other than English	79	138	60	95	30	35	61	112	—
Do not speak English "very well"	22	44	22	14	30	19	5	26	—
Speak Spanish	33	100	51	54	26	15	29	72	—
Do not speak English "very well"	4	28	13	9	26	11	5	18	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	488	1 670	606	1 391	461	626	1 226	1 007	—
Preprimary school	12	90	37	74	26	35	64	86	—
Public school	7	71	37	33	18	20	40	73	—
Elementary or high school	407	1 254	471	976	396	495	886	773	—
Public school	402	1 230	414	966	380	474	801	766	—
College	69	326	98	341	39	96	276	148	—
Public college	58	277	89	290	27	74	210	129	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 353	4 706	1 657	4 080	1 738	1 772	3 008	2 434	—
Less than 9th grade	378	1 174	332	761	438	338	371	476	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	337	1 001	342	802	427	474	499	562	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	407	1 303	522	1 392	570	531	898	717	—
Some college, no degree	92	553	220	592	181	245	472	379	—
Associate degree	32	323	129	254	77	69	248	151	—
Bachelor's degree	64	243	84	214	41	76	381	84	—
Graduate or professional degree	43	109	28	65	4	39	139	65	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.2	53.8	59.3	61.7	50.2	54.2	71.1	57.4	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.8	2.6	6.5	17.3	6.1	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	372	359	353	281	617	378	327	116	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 436	1 627	1 511	1 469	1 120	1 191	1 488	1 529	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 838	1 944	2 446	1 752	2 506	1 568	2 152	2 226	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 974	6 639	2 342	5 770	2 370	2 519	4 344	3 559	—
Same house	1 458	4 647	1 746	3 622	1 579	1 707	2 734	2 533	—
Different house in United States	516	1 973	596	2 148	791	794	1 610	1 026	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	129	659	111	606	118	262	505	351	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	256	875	362	1 059	488	359	634	491	—
Different MSA/PMSA	66	251	118	258	40	134	260	127	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	65	188	5	225	145	39	211	57	—
Abroad	—	19	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	64	—	—	—	—	451	570	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	64	—	—	—	—	335	443	—
Rural population	2 087	7 088	2 486	6 183	2 563	2 647	4 232	3 169	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	687	2 632	851	2 247	935	1 270	2 406	1 527	—
On farms	393	482	182	191	66	95	111	145	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	957	3 306	1 270	3 287	1 301	1 332	2 349	1 819	—
Car, truck, or van	911	3 152	1 218	3 143	1 244	1 296	2 246	1 752	—
Drove alone	545	2 597	1 090	2 498	997	1 096	1 937	1 534	—
Carpooled	366	555	128	645	247	200	309	218	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	11	6	—	7	4	—	7	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	11	6	—	7	4	—	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	5	30	12	71	14	5	43	44	—
Other means	13	34	4	16	—	10	17	8	—
Worked at home	28	79	30	57	36	17	43	8	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.31	1.10	1.06	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.07	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.7	21.8	22.4	24.1	24.2	20.1	19.7	19.4	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	52	147	92	221	113	87	104	66	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	311	783	262	794	404	251	364	438	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	266	1 069	420	899	268	481	695	517	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	80	375	163	436	80	155	437	250	—
All other times	220	853	303	880	400	341	706	540	—
Worked in MSA of residence	759	3 035	1 181	2 562	685	1 201	2 151	1 650	—
Danville city	248	1 694	515	1 483	428	836	1 359	1 032	—
Pittsylvania County	511	1 341	666	1 079	257	365	792	618	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	198	271	89	725	616	131	198	169	—
Lynchburg city	11	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Altavista town	83	—	17	5	—	5	—	—	—
Remainder of Campbell County	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amherst County	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrisville city	3	5	16	120	31	7	13	24	—
Henry County	21	30	10	431	286	43	61	20	—
Caswell County, NC	—	30	12	14	—	15	15	—	—
Eden city, NC	—	15	—	64	167	21	8	27	—
Remainder of Rockingham County, NC	—	—	—	34	92	11	—	14	—
Greensboro city, NC	—	7	—	19	4	5	28	11	—
Area 13	—	14	—	—	5	6	17	10	—
Burlington city, NC	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Burlington, NC MSA	—	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Franklin County	7	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—
Halifax County	30	25	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
South Baston city	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	10	112	22	38	25	18	45	16	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.				Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	—	55	—	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 913
Native	—	—	55	—	6 147	4 687	4 502	4 892
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	55	31	27	21
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	8	18	6	7
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	35	—	5 836	4 444	4 261	4 564
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	8	18	15	14
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	166	188	94	128
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	78	81	49	34
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	54	111	51	97
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	16	36	25	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	21
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	10	—	1 372	759	851	1 035
Preprimary school	—	—	10	—	103	50	41	53
Public school	—	—	—	—	83	25	23	46
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	—	1 045	519	685	799
Public school	—	—	—	—	962	511	682	789
College	—	—	—	—	224	190	125	183
Public college	—	—	—	—	171	124	108	164
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	35	—	4 301	3 531	3 153	3 323
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	—	426	660	847	882
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	—	727	577	936	928
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	12	—	1 295	1 037	861	947
Some college, no degree	—	—	9	—	735	570	304	297
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	375	190	102	171
Bachelor's degree	—	—	7	—	489	294	51	64
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	7	—	254	203	52	34
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	100.0	—	73.2	65.0	43.5	45.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	40.0	—	17.3	14.1	3.3	2.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	211	125	336	780
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	2 000	—	1 061	1 355	1 878	1 554
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	2 002	1 487	2 464	2 201
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	35	—	5 836	4 444	4 261	4 564
Same house	—	—	14	—	3 377	2 592	2 615	2 594
Different house in United States	—	—	21	—	2 400	1 852	1 646	1 956
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	1 200	1 076	1 073	972
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	21	—	404	280	218	475
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	506	203	194	384
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	290	293	161	125
Abroad	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	14
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	55	—	6 202	4 718	4 529	4 913
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	4 366	3 397	3 524	3 155
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	35	—	3 112	2 091	1 767	1 711
Car, truck, or van	—	—	35	—	2 998	2 022	1 599	1 569
Drove alone	—	—	35	—	2 618	1 801	1 224	1 152
Carpooled	—	—	—	—	380	221	375	417
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	18	27	57	87
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	18	27	57	79
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	47	14	39	29
Other means	—	—	—	—	15	—	40	18
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	34	28	32	8
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	1.00	—	1.07	1.06	1.15	1.18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	20.0	—	15.2	13.7	15.7	16.6
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	95	45	72	136
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	453	324	272	311
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	14	—	1 126	784	502	513
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	12	—	660	369	341	181
All other times	—	—	9	—	744	541	548	562
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	35	—	2 907	1 962	1 657	1 576
Danville city	—	—	28	—	2 629	1 818	1 619	1 483
Pittsylvania County	—	—	7	—	278	144	38	93
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	205	129	110	135
Lynchburg city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altavista town	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Remainder of Campbell County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Amherst County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsville city	—	—	—	—	9	—	17	28
Henry County	—	—	—	—	31	29	17	37
Caswell County, NC	—	—	—	—	17	48	19	—
Eden city, NC	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	12
Remainder of Rockingham County, NC	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Greensboro city, NC	—	—	—	—	25	—	23	4
Area 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington city, NC	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Remainder of Burlington, NC MSA	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Franklin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax County	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	10
South Boston city	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	53	38	15	44

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 109	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202	4 388	2 383	1 946
Native	1 090	5 007	3 767	3 446	4 150	4 378	2 376	1 935
Foreign born	19	24	36	57	52	10	7	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	7	10	7	6	6	27	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 027	4 650	3 620	3 254	3 961	4 060	2 178	1 782
In linguistically isolated households	7	10	7	10	19	27	—	—
Speak a language other than English	32	98	146	164	68	102	18	38
Do not speak English "very well"	7	41	45	76	39	43	—	21
Speak Spanish	9	63	51	82	17	60	7	31
Do not speak English "very well"	—	31	28	60	11	36	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	6	—	27	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	—	25	50	28	13	11	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	109	1 226	955	696	855	931	484	546
Preprimary school	—	65	37	53	32	71	43	36
Public school	—	58	20	35	20	51	35	13
Elementary or high school	88	928	381	526	619	705	389	399
Public school	88	924	311	492	593	683	389	372
College	21	233	537	117	204	155	52	111
Public college	9	192	176	99	152	134	52	94
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	872	3 168	2 617	2 307	2 877	2 885	1 550	1 184
Less than 9th grade	275	704	250	518	556	749	365	210
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	222	1 079	235	401	592	634	369	268
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	237	702	309	576	764	942	330	245
Some college, no degree	84	313	552	368	384	332	194	133
Associate degree	31	118	226	145	113	117	40	77
Bachelor's degree	23	160	676	162	326	51	183	167
Graduate or professional degree	—	92	369	137	142	60	69	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	43.0	43.7	81.5	60.2	60.1	52.1	52.6	59.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.6	8.0	39.9	13.0	16.3	3.8	16.3	21.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	2 191	216	67	512	219	221	751	389
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 438	1 395	1 008	1 364	1 390	1 447	1 686	1 661
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 951	2 684	1 333	1 985	1 683	2 282	2 140	2 396
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 027	4 650	3 620	3 254	3 961	4 060	2 178	1 782
Same house	388	2 632	2 134	1 884	2 412	2 309	1 335	1 072
Different house in United States	639	2 018	1 462	1 370	1 544	1 735	823	710
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	428	1 375	716	628	706	1 048	499	358
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	79	215	149	313	242	281	110	197
Different MSA/PMSA	54	272	336	286	310	219	169	96
Not in an MSA/PMSA	78	156	261	143	286	187	45	59
Abroad	—	—	24	—	5	16	20	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 109	5 031	3 803	3 503	4 202	4 388	2 383	1 946
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	208	2 709	2 678	2 642	2 974	2 967	1 387	1 133
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	363	1 985	1 592	1 613	2 095	1 805	788	856
Car, truck, or van	244	1 539	1 424	1 500	1 950	1 623	653	830
Drove alone	226	1 067	1 317	1 298	1 701	1 167	514	672
Carpooled	18	472	107	202	249	456	139	158
Public transportation (including taxicab)	26	128	5	25	21	56	43	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	26	115	—	25	21	45	38	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Walked	76	230	132	31	87	68	51	6
Other means	9	28	11	24	13	40	34	—
Worked at home	8	60	20	33	24	18	7	20
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.20	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.18	1.13	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.0	11.1	17.5	15.7	16.2	19.6	17.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	29	136	18	99	37	14	29	40
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	50	407	184	229	358	248	148	143
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	44	460	507	476	642	636	251	292
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	37	231	370	284	367	206	147	112
All other times	195	691	493	492	667	683	206	249
Worked in MSA of residence	337	1 840	1 432	1 454	1 828	1 632	740	754
Donville city	326	1 789	1 394	1 372	1 764	1 571	713	730
Pittsylvania County	11	51	38	82	64	61	27	24
Worked outside MSA of residence	26	145	160	159	267	173	48	102
Lynchburg city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altavista town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Campbell County	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Amherst County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsville city	—	7	32	18	30	23	—	13
Henry County	26	75	30	55	18	5	15	7
Caswell County, NC	—	9	5	7	17	14	5	28
Eden city, NC	—	—	8	10	21	11	—	—
Remainder of Rockingham County, NC	—	25	7	—	40	11	8	15
Greensboro city, NC	—	16	6	—	35	15	8	—
Area 13	—	—	7	7	17	5	—	17
Burlington city, NC	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—
Remainder of Burlington, NC MSA	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Franklin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax County	—	—	13	—	9	8	6	—
South Boston city	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	8	44	58	74	55	6	22

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Can.							
	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 725	3 550	—	—	54	—	—	—
Native	2 725	3 541	—	—	54	—	—	—
Foreign born	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 545	3 372	—	—	50	—	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	9	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	455	684	—	—	6	—	—	—
Preprimary school	15	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	15	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	347	455	—	—	6	—	—	—
Public school	304	440	—	—	6	—	—	—
College	93	168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public college	72	154	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 833	2 524	—	—	32	—	—	—
Less than 9th grade	569	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	437	484	—	—	16	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	526	721	—	—	16	—	—	—
Some college, no degree	163	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associate degree	72	168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	51	159	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	15	122	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	45.1	62.2	—	—	50.0	—	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.6	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	576	305	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 490	1 408	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 112	1 803	—	—	4 000	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 545	3 372	—	—	50	—	—	—
Same house	1 790	2 347	—	—	38	—	—	—
Different house in United States	755	1 025	—	—	12	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	398	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	176	318	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	94	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	87	206	—	—	12	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 725	3 550	—	—	54	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 003	2 271	—	—	54	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 198	1 835	—	—	40	—	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 150	1 763	—	—	40	—	—	—
Drove alone	872	1 550	—	—	16	—	—	—
Carpooled	278	213	—	—	24	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	8	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.07	—	—	1.43	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	18.9	—	—	7.0	—	—	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	67	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	168	328	—	—	4	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	413	525	—	—	12	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	167	339	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other times	375	471	—	—	24	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 081	1 619	—	—	40	—	—	—
Danville city	958	1 509	—	—	40	—	—	—
Pittsylvania County	123	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	117	216	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lynchburg city	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altavista town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Campbell County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amherst County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martinsville city	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henry County	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coswell County, NC	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eden city, NC	13	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Rockingham County, NC	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greensboro city, NC	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area 13	12	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington city, NC	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Burlington, NC MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holifax County	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Boston city	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	21	37	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Oonville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	86 144	43 574	42 570	42 570	3 217	3 831	2 793	2 882	3 861	2 561
In labor force	54 271	28 758	25 513	25 513	2 209	2 615	1 729	1 704	2 262	1 565
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.0	66.0	59.9	59.9	68.7	68.3	61.9	59.1	58.6	61.1
Civilian labor force	54 183	28 701	25 482	25 482	2 209	2 615	1 729	1 704	2 253	1 555
Employed	50 658	27 399	23 259	23 259	2 116	2 529	1 655	1 614	2 115	1 470
Unemployed	3 525	1 302	2 223	2 223	93	86	74	90	138	85
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	4.5	8.7	8.7	4.2	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.1	5.5
Not in labor force	31 873	14 816	17 057	17 057	1 008	1 216	1 064	1 178	1 599	996
Institutionalized persons	1 188	297	891	891	—	—	—	108	119	64
Enrolled in school	3 415	1 661	1 754	1 754	129	154	116	99	166	68
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	14 658	6 370	8 288	8 288	459	541	399	491	756	512
Females 16 years and over	46 242	22 468	23 774	23 774	1 620	1 986	1 401	1 434	2 085	1 383
In labor force	25 711	13 134	12 577	12 577	1 006	1 241	678	762	1 050	754
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.6	58.5	52.9	52.9	62.1	62.5	48.4	53.1	50.4	54.5
Civilian labor force	25 705	13 128	12 577	12 577	1 006	1 241	678	762	1 050	754
Employed	23 951	12 511	11 440	11 440	976	1 185	667	726	978	710
Unemployed	1 754	617	1 137	1 137	30	56	11	36	72	44
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	4.7	9.0	9.0	3.0	4.5	1.6	4.7	6.9	5.8
With own children under 6 years	5 782	2 921	2 861	2 861	281	263	168	188	210	127
In labor force	4 100	2 134	1 966	1 966	212	209	89	107	179	108
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 859	4 380	3 479	3 479	252	379	303	286	350	191
In labor force	6 190	3 438	2 752	2 752	196	325	245	215	249	149
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	8 027	4 053	3 974	3 974	337	341	292	245	336	160
All parents present in household in labor force	5 418	2 809	2 609	2 609	249	273	152	121	264	128
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	16 414	8 965	7 449	7 449	648	818	594	436	768	374
All parents present in household in labor force	12 409	6 667	5 742	5 742	449	688	380	293	585	301
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 074	2 982	3 092	3 092	218	301	155	174	244	112
Not enrolled in school	1 740	840	900	900	50	82	36	91	60	37
Unemployed or not in labor force	807	306	501	501	10	16	10	43	30	14
Not high school graduate	866	382	484	484	13	39	18	48	22	14
Employed	273	161	112	112	3	30	8	19	17	6
Unemployed	171	37	134	134	10	2	—	8	5	2
Not in labor force	422	184	238	238	—	7	10	21	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	50 658	27 399	23 259	23 259	2 116	2 529	1 655	1 614	2 115	1 470
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 357	1 572	1 785	1 785	113	125	99	75	142	62
Professional specialty occupations	4 694	1 958	2 736	2 736	83	109	95	93	294	69
Technicians and related support occupations	1 315	749	566	566	93	94	35	11	50	36
Sales occupations	5 213	2 535	2 678	2 678	123	191	95	103	201	124
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 085	3 281	2 804	2 804	214	374	193	164	246	189
Private household occupations	225	97	128	128	—	6	—	4	22	—
Protective service occupations	625	321	304	304	21	13	20	8	45	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 166	2 224	2 942	2 942	189	181	86	118	229	111
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 244	1 130	114	114	123	59	97	138	116	79
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 647	3 977	2 670	2 670	235	422	251	212	189	220
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10 738	6 527	4 211	4 211	743	678	463	468	404	388
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 378	1 427	951	951	55	129	125	100	72	107
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 971	1 601	1 370	1 370	124	148	96	120	105	51
Construction	3 078	1 688	1 390	1 390	96	176	104	72	86	88
Manufacturing	19 591	11 741	7 850	7 850	1 187	1 275	905	837	712	645
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 051	1 284	767	767	73	148	108	64	67	99
Wholesale and retail trade	9 244	4 341	4 903	4 903	210	367	195	171	289	180
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 008	1 102	906	906	86	89	54	38	106	63
Business and repair services	1 508	797	711	711	42	94	35	25	50	31
Professional and related services	8 983	4 032	4 951	4 951	250	232	151	172	574	200
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	50 658	27 399	23 259	23 259	2 116	2 529	1 655	1 614	2 115	1 470
Private wage and salary workers	41 649	22 310	19 339	19 339	1 774	2 182	1 362	1 294	1 529	1 082
Government workers	5 738	2 787	2 951	2 951	141	142	117	127	358	215
Local government workers	3 766	1 781	1 985	1 985	52	75	85	99	211	140
Self-employed workers	3 076	2 175	901	901	189	203	148	166	222	169
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	58 038	30 705	27 333	27 333	2 329	2 724	1 838	1 881	2 389	1 673
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 750	24 953	21 797	21 797	1 911	2 280	1 573	1 562	1 937	1 351
50 to 52 weeks	33 328	18 103	15 225	15 225	1 415	1 653	1 092	1 044	1 383	991
40 to 49 weeks	5 647	3 151	2 496	2 496	195	304	275	190	233	150
27 to 39 weeks	2 928	1 445	1 483	1 483	111	144	67	129	124	65
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5 633	2 837	2 796	2 796	235	233	100	151	263	133
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	68 187	35 843	32 344	32 344	2 646	3 204	2 346	2 201	2 802	1 886
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 216	1 972	2 244	2 244	115	193	130	209	173	81
With a mobility limitation	2 044	1 033	1 011	1 011	44	111	65	77	112	50
In labor force	348	139	209	209	14	14	8	4	6	6
With a self-care limitation	3 224	1 414	1 810	1 810	94	124	95	192	138	71
With a work disability	6 797	3 445	3 352	3 352	242	300	251	231	338	225
In labor force	2 035	961	1 074	1 074	78	98	81	47	85	52
Prevented from working	4 268	2 211	2 057	2 057	153	197	145	139	237	158
No work disability	61 390	32 398	28 992	28 992	2 404	2 904	2 095	1 970	2 464	1 661
In labor force	50 179	26 744	23 435	23 435	2 025	2 431	1 600	1 575	1 994	1 418
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 681	7 377	9 304	9 304	571	627	447	573	931	601
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 622	1 702	1 920	1 920	111	131	116	157	177	153
With a mobility limitation	2 907	1 336	1 571	1 571	93	85	88	113	129	138
With a self-care limitation	2 177	1 038	1 139	1 139	97	73	59	84	131	98
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 409	1 926	2 483	2 483	118	142	155	155	212	131
Mean family income (dollars)	16 350	13 537	18 531	18 531	10 930	12 957	12 305	11 522	17 326	16 261
1 worker	8 649	4 144	4 505	4 505	269	409	288	265	459	232
Mean family income (dollars)	25 852	27 767	24 091	24 091	20 499	27 260	19 609	44 033	34 462	25 028
2 or more workers	17 813	10 205	7 608	7 608	807	883	641	608	712	535
Mean family income (dollars)	41 722	40 423	43 465	43 465	36 860	36 921	39 507	33 803	38 171	39 584

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112.98	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 115.97
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 611	5 443	1 926	4 916	2 022	2 059	3 499	2 918	—
In labor force	1 020	3 539	1 318	3 476	1 409	1 408	2 481	1 988	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.3	65.0	68.4	70.7	69.7	68.4	70.9	68.1	—
Civilian labor force	1 020	3 539	1 318	3 468	1 398	1 404	2 476	1 978	—
Employed	972	3 369	1 274	3 367	1 331	1 345	2 363	1 844	—
Unemployed	48	170	44	101	67	59	113	134	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	4.8	3.3	2.9	4.8	4.2	4.6	6.8	—
Not in labor force	591	1 904	608	1 440	613	651	1 018	930	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Enrolled in school	90	192	95	204	56	43	133	116	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	243	784	268	576	295	338	373	335	—
Females 16 years and over	897	2 752	996	2 469	1 053	1 055	1 809	1 509	—
In labor force	512	1 559	642	1 615	654	648	1 098	896	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.1	56.6	64.5	65.4	62.1	61.4	60.7	59.4	—
Civilian labor force	512	1 559	642	1 615	648	648	1 098	896	—
Employed	483	1 463	618	1 567	624	633	1 044	818	—
Unemployed	29	96	24	48	24	15	54	78	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	6.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	2.3	4.9	8.7	—
With own children under 6 years	75	400	139	343	174	106	251	184	—
In labor force	37	268	105	267	130	86	173	152	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	181	552	200	493	170	212	475	336	—
In labor force	145	420	168	432	137	169	340	248	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	139	588	179	456	217	154	388	201	—
All parents present in household in labor force	56	370	126	347	169	127	250	157	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	400	1 230	446	944	351	435	843	678	—
All parents present in household in labor force	310	897	313	811	264	347	576	453	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	124	384	147	382	133	110	253	245	—
Not enrolled in school	34	132	25	128	65	34	36	30	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	45	7	55	16	5	9	21	—
Not high school graduate	25	70	18	36	23	13	21	22	—
Employed	—	25	11	—	13	8	12	9	—
Unemployed	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	25	45	3	30	10	5	9	13	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	972	3 369	1 274	3 367	1 331	1 345	2 363	1 844	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	22	184	67	211	50	70	238	107	—
Professional specialty occupations	82	262	63	174	51	90	377	109	—
Technicians and related support occupations	4	96	54	78	15	59	42	82	—
Sales occupations	36	371	108	414	87	160	302	208	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	75	375	176	483	175	154	260	203	—
Private household occupations	16	2	—	37	7	3	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12	40	27	59	—	7	29	6	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	46	292	122	257	110	129	137	217	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	83	121	105	80	18	4	24	83	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	113	595	156	478	329	213	291	273	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	324	698	268	725	345	276	414	324	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	142	74	163	75	82	163	94	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	113	191	54	208	69	98	86	138	—
Construction	12	321	74	227	78	142	89	123	—
Manufacturing	597	1 236	449	1 299	679	436	807	668	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	25	154	70	141	52	105	73	105	—
Wholesale and retail trade	69	601	240	616	219	272	525	375	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12	152	48	177	13	48	136	80	—
Business and repair services	14	67	26	179	93	30	77	34	—
Professional and related services	112	534	199	464	111	183	548	288	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	972	3 369	1 274	3 367	1 331	1 345	2 363	1 844	—
Private wage and salary workers	759	2 790	1 008	2 731	1 193	1 120	1 927	1 538	—
Government workers	161	335	133	383	59	157	243	202	—
Local government workers	129	206	82	262	33	99	150	144	—
Self-employed workers	52	230	123	244	79	68	182	100	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 152	3 784	1 438	3 718	1 438	1 532	2 643	2 131	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	890	3 055	1 151	3 006	1 233	1 256	2 065	1 660	—
50 to 52 weeks	492	2 256	874	2 194	947	953	1 607	1 186	—
40 to 49 weeks	200	374	130	428	89	175	235	166	—
27 to 39 weeks	116	119	67	139	71	67	85	141	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	151	294	150	347	114	131	330	193	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 335	4 549	1 644	4 231	1 694	1 691	3 061	2 518	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	258	98	230	72	96	134	120	—
With a mobility limitation	36	103	59	135	33	62	73	73	—
In labor force	—	14	—	5	—	24	18	26	—
With a self-care limitation	40	200	74	123	45	62	77	79	—
With a work disability	107	433	163	338	143	147	294	233	—
In labor force	29	99	52	69	52	40	121	58	—
Prevented from working	61	285	99	244	86	107	164	136	—
No work disability	1 228	4 116	1 481	3 893	1 551	1 544	2 767	2 285	—
In labor force	958	3 330	1 252	3 298	1 324	1 338	2 301	1 865	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	276	894	282	677	317	364	427	390	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	227	44	211	62	100	65	94	—
With a mobility limitation	34	160	44	200	50	89	46	67	—
With a self-care limitation	48	157	30	93	31	38	47	52	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	81	265	76	164	107	89	109	122	—
Mean family income (dollars)	5 245	11 400	16 882	15 675	10 587	14 544	23 017	9 925	—
1 worker	103	559	175	399	197	183	341	265	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 039	25 910	35 668	24 620	21 185	21 169	33 773	29 050	—
2 or more workers	353	1 230	518	1 313	472	504	902	711	—
Mean family income (dollars)	42 905	43 410	40 069	38 837	40 129	46 042	49 021	40 157	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.				Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	-	-	35	-	4 980	3 976	3 653	3 886
In labor force	-	-	35	-	3 297	2 234	2 079	2 036
Percent of persons 16 years and over	-	-	100.0	-	66.2	56.2	56.9	52.4
Civilian labor force	-	-	35	-	3 297	2 224	2 079	2 036
Employed	-	-	35	-	3 166	2 090	1 809	1 771
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	131	134	270	265
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-	-	-	4.0	6.0	13.0	13.0
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	1 683	1 742	1 574	1 850
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	286	-	311
Enrolled in school	-	-	-	-	194	126	50	88
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	-	-	-	-	841	786	873	826
Females 16 years and over	-	-	19	-	2 742	2 245	2 167	2 283
In labor force	-	-	19	-	1 652	1 047	1 147	1 035
Percent of females 16 years and over	-	-	100.0	-	60.2	46.6	52.9	45.3
Civilian labor force	-	-	19	-	1 652	1 047	1 147	1 035
Employed	-	-	19	-	1 581	990	995	944
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	71	57	152	91
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-	-	-	4.3	5.4	13.3	8.8
With own children under 6 years	-	-	12	-	304	220	280	236
In labor force	-	-	12	-	180	168	185	188
With own children 6 to 17 years only	-	-	-	-	483	286	289	366
In labor force	-	-	-	-	421	205	230	277
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	-	-	20	-	424	300	300	364
All parents present in household in labor force	-	-	20	-	210	231	182	295
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	-	-	-	-	979	517	688	732
All parents present in household in labor force	-	-	-	-	793	397	561	575
Persons 16 to 19 years	-	-	-	-	360	192	249	287
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-	-	70	49	120	127
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-	-	17	41	72	84
Not high school graduate	-	-	-	-	16	41	72	85
Employed	-	-	-	-	5	-	14	18
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	30	13	34
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	11	11	45	33
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	-	35	-	3 166	2 090	1 809	1 771
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	-	-	7	-	385	181	48	56
Professional specialty occupations	-	-	7	-	446	293	114	79
Technicians and related support occupations	-	-	-	-	108	29	44	33
Sales occupations	-	-	12	-	427	290	235	176
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	-	-	-	-	539	301	251	116
Private household occupations	-	-	-	-	19	-	21	13
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	55	25	31	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	-	-	-	-	259	311	224	267
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-	-	-	-	335	240	252	167
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	9	-	352	245	402	581
Transportation and material moving occupations	-	-	-	-	125	92	72	98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	-	-	108	76	115	143
Construction	-	-	-	-	139	108	133	132
Manufacturing	-	-	9	-	936	491	623	811
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	-	-	-	-	84	115	54	46
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	12	-	737	479	342	346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-	-	-	138	128	77	40
Business and repair services	-	-	-	-	112	58	57	49
Professional and related services	-	-	14	-	754	492	324	224
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	-	35	-	3 166	2 090	1 809	1 771
Private wage and salary workers	-	-	21	-	2 545	1 621	1 538	1 581
Government workers	-	-	14	-	536	354	224	113
Local government workers	-	-	14	-	364	225	152	85
Self-employed workers	-	-	-	-	85	115	41	77
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	-	-	35	-	3 526	2 398	2 173	2 229
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	-	-	23	-	2 859	1 946	1 747	1 771
50 to 52 weeks	-	-	16	-	2 054	1 516	1 220	1 190
40 to 49 weeks	-	-	7	-	339	168	232	175
27 to 39 weeks	-	-	-	-	166	119	128	96
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	-	-	12	-	332	259	192	222
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	-	-	35	-	4 044	2 803	2 662	2 705
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	160	109	231	488
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-	-	74	47	158	130
In labor force	-	-	-	-	6	-	12	49
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	127	100	124	462
With a work disability	-	-	-	-	275	278	481	350
In labor force	-	-	-	-	65	108	138	88
Prevented from working	-	-	-	-	192	143	329	222
No work disability	-	-	35	-	3 769	2 525	2 181	2 355
In labor force	-	-	35	-	3 146	2 025	1 823	1 904
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	-	-	-	-	936	877	991	870
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	165	129	140	217
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-	-	135	106	106	176
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	98	82	129	99
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	-	-	-	-	336	168	293	239
Mean family income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	18 493	23 315	14 517	12 141
1 worker	-	-	-	-	467	389	355	499
Mean family income (dollars)	-	-	-	-	27 457	26 616	18 479	15 980
2 or more workers	-	-	16	-	1 104	668	645	493
Mean family income (dollars)	-	-	46 100	-	45 750	38 313	32 930	35 261

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over -----	957	3 872	3 231	2 769	3 412	3 372	1 831	1 391
In labor force -----	384	2 417	1 727	1 760	2 286	2 049	997	968
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	40.1	62.4	53.5	63.6	67.0	60.8	54.5	69.6
Civilian labor force -----	384	2 409	1 727	1 760	2 278	2 049	992	968
Employed -----	363	2 012	1 628	1 639	2 136	1 847	794	873
Unemployed -----	21	397	99	121	142	202	198	95
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.5	16.5	5.7	6.9	6.2	9.9	20.0	9.8
Not in labor force -----	573	1 455	1 504	1 009	1 126	1 323	834	423
Institutionalized persons -----	114	37	—	18	—	—	40	—
Enrolled in school -----	14	284	324	100	156	117	83	46
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	264	584	828	488	581	723	392	161
Females 16 years and over -----	536	2 154	1 887	1 487	1 816	1 966	1 062	736
In labor force -----	127	1 274	870	867	1 054	1 059	513	430
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	23.7	59.1	46.1	58.3	58.0	53.9	48.3	58.4
Civilian labor force -----	127	1 274	870	867	1 054	1 059	513	430
Employed -----	116	1 039	828	798	971	944	397	388
Unemployed -----	11	235	42	69	83	115	116	42
Percent of civilian labor force -----	8.7	18.4	4.8	8.0	7.9	10.9	22.6	9.8
With own children under 6 years -----	46	278	146	243	192	265	147	148
In labor force -----	18	193	81	186	147	207	90	73
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	19	351	189	226	298	305	163	149
In labor force -----	19	306	157	175	239	230	103	120
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	85	408	227	289	302	394	244	182
All parents present in household in labor force -----	26	300	122	205	222	307	128	73
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	43	899	391	527	565	650	348	382
All parents present in household in labor force -----	22	709	328	381	439	512	196	294
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	18	396	286	224	239	225	143	101
Not enrolled in school -----	4	119	5	79	51	80	38	25
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	4	96	—	43	19	53	38	13
Not high school graduate -----	4	67	—	51	22	30	32	10
Employed -----	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	10
Unemployed -----	—	—	—	30	6	9	8	—
Not in labor force -----	4	67	—	9	6	21	24	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	363	2 012	1 628	1 639	2 136	1 847	794	873
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	30	24	251	163	150	65	58	127
Professional specialty occupations -----	16	195	533	148	322	117	101	123
Technicians and related support occupations -----	5	40	49	72	22	48	10	29
Sales occupations -----	25	134	225	188	273	206	66	65
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	15	144	198	276	181	204	115	95
Private household occupations -----	—	30	5	12	—	4	24	—
Protective service occupations -----	—	24	13	6	17	83	—	14
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	42	490	133	157	291	264	112	79
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	11	12	11	6	4	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	54	153	62	154	288	236	81	110
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	75	523	85	287	354	402	122	185
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	19	80	19	82	110	78	33	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	82	164	43	83	122	136	72	40
Construction -----	28	99	26	79	157	99	57	41
Manufacturing -----	136	796	280	548	786	682	223	365
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	20	81	39	60	70	71	32	7
Wholesale and retail trade -----	42	315	279	399	472	383	131	164
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	35	77	89	63	76	52	33	31
Business and repair services -----	28	50	23	71	44	58	34	30
Professional and related services -----	38	508	709	306	436	359	195	185
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	363	2 012	1 628	1 639	2 136	1 847	794	873
Private wage and salary workers -----	289	1 787	1 252	1 424	1 699	1 533	634	740
Government workers -----	33	174	298	167	368	256	117	91
Local government workers -----	26	148	179	103	266	173	52	62
Self-employed workers -----	20	51	78	40	69	52	36	42
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	434	2 487	2 133	1 868	2 347	2 072	1 095	1 024
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	374	1 966	1 528	1 483	1 892	1 716	783	880
50 to 42 weeks -----	247	1 334	936	1 077	1 305	1 183	449	616
40 to 59 weeks -----	41	217	188	128	251	219	87	83
27 to 39 weeks -----	20	119	137	106	191	127	53	73
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	31	259	274	219	258	141	178	66
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	548	3 154	2 282	2 219	2 776	2 614	1 271	1 180
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	49	179	57	154	99	259	126	43
With a mobility limitation -----	29	56	17	68	71	109	50	22
In labor force -----	9	13	—	4	15	33	17	—
With a self-care limitation -----	32	165	52	118	66	214	95	32
With a work disability -----	134	270	137	215	199	284	133	99
In labor force -----	6	90	54	56	76	104	39	39
Prevented from working -----	128	149	73	139	105	156	87	60
No work disability -----	414	2 884	2 145	2 004	2 577	2 330	1 138	1 081
In labor force -----	347	2 250	1 552	1 660	2 155	1 910	836	879
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	295	673	949	532	628	758	515	211
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	99	212	129	137	83	197	71	65
With a mobility limitation -----	99	163	129	113	75	162	48	53
With a self-care limitation -----	39	140	55	84	46	123	43	38
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers -----	70	148	182	158	177	247	139	54
Mean family income (dollars) -----	8 238	9 734	36 293	19 153	26 545	13 559	16 727	13 645
1 worker -----	70	460	263	290	343	443	241	160
Mean family income (dollars) -----	18 205	15 209	53 131	23 887	28 450	18 910	20 312	30 127
2 or more workers -----	56	576	513	570	739	527	295	318
Mean family income (dollars) -----	35 920	35 495	74 552	44 479	42 943	38 420	34 210	63 358

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.							
	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 235	2 961	—	—	44	—	—	—
In labor force	1 322	1 913	—	—	44	—	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.1	64.6	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 322	1 913	—	—	44	—	—	—
Employed	1 230	1 861	—	—	40	—	—	—
Unemployed	92	52	—	—	4	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	2.7	—	—	9.1	—	—	—
Not in labor force	913	1 048	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	62	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	404	537	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 127	1 538	—	—	28	—	—	—
In labor force	638	836	—	—	28	—	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.6	54.4	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	638	836	—	—	28	—	—	—
Employed	602	819	—	—	28	—	—	—
Unemployed	36	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	183	169	—	—	4	—	—	—
In labor force	128	118	—	—	4	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	136	219	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	91	179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	215	236	—	—	4	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	143	161	—	—	4	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	284	438	—	—	6	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	185	344	—	—	6	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	173	199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	79	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	45	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 230	1 861	—	—	40	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	36	211	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	66	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	23	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	146	222	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	120	249	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	137	140	—	—	36	—	—	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	210	328	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	332	262	—	—	4	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	68	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	80	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	112	180	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	593	564	—	—	16	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	17	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	278	512	—	—	24	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	43	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	141	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 230	1 861	—	—	40	—	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 121	1 535	—	—	40	—	—	—
Government workers	63	157	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government workers	39	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	39	156	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 459	2 056	—	—	32	—	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 202	1 630	—	—	20	—	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	783	1 299	—	—	16	—	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	158	206	—	—	4	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	112	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	106	247	—	—	12	—	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 685	2 357	—	—	44	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	180	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	96	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	24	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	140	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	262	231	—	—	4	—	—	—
In labor force	92	115	—	—	4	—	—	—
Prevented from working	163	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	1 423	2 126	—	—	40	—	—	—
In labor force	1 169	1 739	—	—	40	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	465	604	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	193	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	65	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	41	122	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	121	151	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	18 090	25 037	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 worker	251	274	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	17 602	34 235	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 or more workers	423	665	—	—	16	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	34 736	49 107	—	—	20 799	—	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Danville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	42 313	20 649	21 664	21 664	1 472	1 830	1 366	1 316	1 826	1 294
Less than \$5,000	3 521	1 420	2 101	2 101	156	120	112	137	147	140
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 597	2 242	3 355	3 355	127	229	145	163	199	128
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 980	2 228	2 752	2 752	190	136	171	216	216	126
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 432	4 153	4 279	4 279	229	499	322	302	357	242
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 071	3 820	3 251	3 251	366	346	245	213	395	255
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 801	3 689	3 112	3 112	218	295	267	115	283	272
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 377	2 387	1 990	1 990	169	157	79	117	131	84
\$75,000 to \$99,999	964	432	532	532	6	32	15	23	73	25
\$100,000 or more	570	278	292	292	11	16	10	30	25	22
Median (dollars)	23 086	25 585	20 413	20 413	25 630	23 858	23 581	19 494	24 789	25 324
Mean (dollars)	28 804	30 218	27 456	27 456	26 951	28 222	26 786	28 792	29 541	28 837
Families	30 871	16 275	14 596	14 596	1 194	1 434	1 084	1 028	1 383	898
Median income (dollars)	28 682	29 412	27 752	27 752	27 778	26 755	27 738	22 260	27 272	30 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	37 776	20 125	17 651	17 651	1 511	1 745	1 358	1 326	1 630	1 101
Median income (dollars)	15 660	16 246	14 900	14 900	15 024	15 813	15 313	11 888	15 869	18 125
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.9	54.8	48.5	48.5	56.6	55.5	49.9	50.9	51.1	53.8
Median income (dollars)	21 966	22 172	21 645	21 645	18 798	21 075	20 680	16 640	20 048	24 474
Females 15 years and over, with income	40 369	19 245	21 124	21 124	1 386	1 700	1 127	1 219	1 743	1 264
Median income (dollars)	8 915	9 444	8 478	8 478	9 671	10 103	8 873	8 655	8 467	8 333
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	36.5	31.4	31.4	40.1	40.3	36.8	30.3	31.6	31.6
Median income (dollars)	15 121	14 724	15 525	15 525	13 250	15 679	16 016	13 101	14 647	14 949
Per capita income (dollars)	11 268	11 196	11 344	11 344	9 542	10 618	9 894	10 972	11 268	12 167
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	42 313	20 649	21 664	21 664	1 472	1 830	1 366	1 316	1 826	1 294
With earnings	32 617	16 776	15 841	15 841	1 218	1 526	1 061	1 040	1 422	956
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 803	31 049	28 482	28 482	27 660	28 643	29 381	30 316	29 417	29 017
With Social Security income	14 302	6 386	7 916	7 916	466	548	449	479	644	489
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 843	6 404	7 197	7 197	5 757	6 722	5 300	5 397	7 238	6 765
With public assistance income	3 704	1 653	2 051	2 051	173	104	149	153	195	127
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 050	3 487	2 698	2 698	3 385	2 884	3 978	2 694	4 093	3 235
With retirement income	6 740	2 773	3 967	3 967	113	233	144	186	264	198
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 264	6 422	6 155	6 155	4 013	5 637	5 355	6 341	8 242	7 486
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 653	34 019	33 244	33 244	30 611	31 792	30 331	33 081	33 744	32 421
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 191	35 498	30 472	30 472	31 107	34 607	33 067	29 671	32 670	33 949
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 988	32 895	35 160	35 160	30 251	29 562	28 314	35 261	34 422	31 631
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 736	36 650	39 152	39 152	33 455	35 033	32 352	36 413	37 241	36 150
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 920	39 414	40 680	40 680	34 530	38 693	36 529	32 406	36 567	38 025
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 261	34 585	38 249	38 249	32 653	32 098	29 105	38 844	37 663	35 149
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 487	20 494	17 284	17 284	13 623	16 757	21 925	21 275	21 054	18 525
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 484	16 344	12 024	12 024	9 753	14 411	12 054	21 221	18 217	16 042
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 321	23 797	22 989	22 989	16 324	18 600	25 796	21 325	22 762	19 626
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	30 871	16 275	14 596	14 596	1 194	1 434	1 084	1 028	1 383	898
Householder worked in 1989	23 227	12 774	10 453	10 453	969	1 128	831	713	1 003	675
With related children under 18 years	14 343	7 728	6 615	6 615	558	695	523	437	613	358
With related children under 5 years	5 238	2 607	2 631	2 631	220	226	147	171	184	134
Married-couple families	23 586	13 347	10 239	10 239	1 002	1 164	910	792	980	675
Householder worked in 1989	18 261	10 746	7 515	7 515	839	931	714	568	748	541
With related children under 18 years	10 103	6 050	4 053	4 053	449	535	422	316	404	255
With related children under 5 years	3 607	2 082	1 525	1 525	194	183	104	112	140	94
Female householder, no husband present	5 993	2 245	3 748	3 748	146	175	142	183	330	179
Householder worked in 1989	3 967	1 505	2 462	2 462	91	112	93	120	204	104
With related children under 18 years	3 625	1 292	2 333	2 333	85	115	79	106	176	83
With related children under 5 years	1 405	380	1 025	1 025	17	38	37	59	35	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 628	5 285	8 343	8 343	319	490	355	342	518	448
Nonfamily householder	11 442	4 374	7 068	7 068	278	396	282	288	443	396
65 years and over	5 312	1 981	3 331	3 331	115	165	161	114	236	198
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	106 834	55 182	51 652	51 652	4 085	4 874	3 633	3 405	4 709	3 019
Persons under 18 years	25 293	13 453	11 840	11 840	999	1 193	918	714	1 130	569
Related children under 18 years	25 189	13 407	11 782	11 782	995	1 191	908	709	1 130	567
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 331	9 973	8 358	8 358	760	901	653	496	864	409
Persons 65 years and over	16 681	7 377	9 304	9 304	571	627	447	573	931	601
Persons 75 years and over	6 326	2 728	3 598	3 598	248	232	151	208	314	290
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 767	1 581	2 186	2 186	109	141	114	188	163	89
Percent below poverty level	12.2	9.7	15.0	15.0	9.1	9.8	10.5	18.3	11.8	9.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 892	633	1 259	1 259	44	52	30	85	82	31
With related children under 18 years	2 460	821	1 639	1 639	61	88	52	95	88	43
With related children under 5 years	1 181	363	818	818	25	33	33	28	39	29
Married-couple families	1 608	1 009	599	599	52	73	67	144	92	30
Householder worked in 1989	726	411	315	315	20	18	14	63	53	15
With related children under 18 years	757	419	338	338	21	42	19	56	50	12
With related children under 5 years	344	180	164	164	15	13	14	10	32	2
Female householder, no husband present	1 972	489	1 483	1 483	57	48	33	37	71	55
Householder worked in 1989	1 047	176	871	871	24	18	10	22	29	14
With related children under 18 years	1 582	343	1 239	1 239	40	33	27	32	38	27
With related children under 5 years	778	152	626	626	10	20	13	18	7	23
Unrelated individuals	4 233	1 658	2 575	2 575	136	146	140	100	147	166
Nonfamily householder	3 210	1 201	2 009	2 009	127	98	95	79	114	143
65 years and over	2 064	801	1 263	1 263	83	61	73	51	89	94
Persons	16 548	6 753	9 795	9 795	500	605	543	703	668	467
Percent below poverty level	15.5	12.2	19.0	19.0	12.2	12.4	14.9	20.6	14.2	15.5
Persons under 18 years	5 459	1 882	3 577	3 577	146	192	176	155	181	114
Related children under 18 years	5 362	1 843	3 519	3 519	142	190	166	155	181	114
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 608	1 315	2 293	2 293	118	145	102	117	140	73
Persons 65 years and over	3 515	1 745	1 770	1 770	172	106	151	164	214	161
Persons 75 years and over	1 745	898	847	847	133	51	71	59	86	103
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 692	2 317	3 375	3 375	198	177	164	221	145	180
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 494	9 628	12 866	12 866	726	926	774	991	920	566
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	40 506	19 121	21 385	21 385	1 637	1 721	1 319	1 697	1 829	990

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112.98	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 115.97
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	672	2 603	917	2 304	956	1 054	1 689	1 334	—
Less than \$5,000	70	177	63	67	36	66	62	67	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	107	376	103	172	136	147	91	119	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	229	81	234	130	106	162	152	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	132	484	153	523	162	210	255	283	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	81	482	173	396	157	152	336	214	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	95	446	157	548	232	186	316	259	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	84	331	128	328	88	151	343	190	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	22	41	31	15	28	74	37	—
\$100,000 or more	14	56	18	5	—	8	50	13	—
Median (dollars)	20 857	25 657	27 784	28 086	25 700	24 922	32 865	27 347	—
Mean (dollars)	28 381	30 200	33 105	31 107	28 058	30 882	38 554	31 467	—
Families	537	2 054	769	1 876	776	776	1 352	1 098	—
Median income (dollars)	24 950	29 848	31 080	32 470	28 841	33 333	38 142	30 691	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	682	2 596	892	2 333	921	992	1 657	1 365	—
Median income (dollars)	9 836	16 990	18 549	16 975	15 366	17 303	24 219	16 261	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.7	56.0	56.7	54.5	61.0	57.5	66.4	50.6	—
Median income (dollars)	17 625	24 145	22 250	21 667	21 429	24 643	31 643	25 417	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	754	2 290	870	2 256	916	942	1 519	1 240	—
Median income (dollars)	8 750	8 607	9 528	10 340	10 530	10 672	10 238	9 579	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.2	34.6	42.3	39.8	42.0	40.7	33.4	39.9	—
Median income (dollars)	14 327	15 025	12 217	13 237	15 339	16 074	16 331	14 824	—
Per capita income (dollars)	9 100	11 063	11 861	11 496	10 384	12 144	13 905	11 292	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	672	2 603	917	2 304	956	1 054	1 689	1 334	—
With earnings	533	2 098	767	1 929	755	850	1 486	1 119	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 811	31 497	32 956	30 827	30 016	32 748	38 095	32 293	—
With Social Security income	254	792	276	652	297	320	358	362	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 270	6 202	7 884	6 316	6 129	6 787	8 271	6 502	—
With public assistance income	78	237	35	129	65	73	54	81	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 835	4 165	3 448	3 427	3 497	2 714	3 660	2 369	—
With retirement income	89	369	105	366	111	124	258	213	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 822	7 630	4 423	7 644	3 695	3 495	5 597	7 268	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	32 071	34 517	36 776	33 789	31 247	36 564	43 079	34 117	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 072	36 642	39 039	35 211	31 530	36 961	48 091	32 918	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 293	32 743	35 056	32 694	31 062	36 228	37 665	35 116	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 077	37 142	39 234	35 467	33 197	40 777	44 820	36 714	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 821	40 296	44 237	37 816	34 015	45 199	51 909	37 699	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 650	34 513	35 630	33 756	32 683	37 610	37 175	36 040	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	32 727	19 249	25 916	17 984	22 572	19 284	20 736	20 148	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 515	15 135	15 587	15 125	19 205	12 367	14 221	18 302	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 470	22 749	32 425	21 425	25 510	29 581	27 250	24 873	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	537	2 054	769	1 876	776	776	1 352	1 098	—
Householder worked in 1989	388	1 593	636	1 590	573	615	1 173	871	—
With related children under 18 years	281	1 033	374	851	344	381	731	540	—
With related children under 5 years	53	367	96	335	157	109	237	162	—
Married-couple families	407	1 718	621	1 690	643	635	1 193	901	—
Householder worked in 1989	313	1 356	514	1 435	494	515	1 048	714	—
With related children under 18 years	221	854	280	742	278	275	624	386	—
With related children under 5 years	31	318	81	310	127	63	187	129	—
Female householder, no husband present	120	248	119	141	88	107	114	153	—
Householder worked in 1989	72	164	93	128	51	66	89	118	—
With related children under 18 years	57	130	65	82	41	80	67	126	—
With related children under 5 years	22	26	12	17	12	28	23	20	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	156	683	174	519	225	369	391	296	—
Nonfamily householder	135	549	148	428	180	278	337	236	—
65 years and over	67	278	89	168	76	130	103	81	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 087	7 140	2 486	6 183	2 539	2 625	4 610	3 732	—
Persons under 18 years	539	1 888	651	1 465	578	624	1 242	923	—
Related children under 18 years	539	1 888	651	1 452	572	624	1 242	919	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	426	1 375	507	1 039	383	496	918	746	—
Persons 65 years and over	276	894	282	677	317	364	427	390	—
Persons 75 years and over	90	327	123	254	111	123	118	139	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	123	230	56	100	90	51	40	87	—
Percent below poverty level	22.9	11.2	7.3	5.3	11.6	6.6	3.0	7.9	—
Householder worked in 1989	41	107	33	41	15	38	21	13	—
With related children under 18 years	52	117	32	32	42	42	25	52	—
With related children under 5 years	16	65	10	15	33	26	11	—	—
Married-couple families	98	174	40	75	63	15	32	54	—
Householder worked in 1989	41	92	23	24	11	11	21	5	—
With related children under 18 years	36	75	16	15	31	6	21	19	—
With related children under 5 years	—	45	5	15	22	—	7	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	25	45	11	25	14	31	4	33	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	5	17	—	22	—	8	—
With related children under 18 years	16	31	11	17	7	31	—	33	—
With related children under 5 years	16	12	5	—	7	21	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	51	224	78	130	60	104	83	93	—
Nonfamily householder	43	150	55	97	31	58	63	48	—
65 years and over	33	75	30	67	20	40	58	27	—
Persons	466	1 034	252	384	288	249	207	387	—
Percent below poverty level	22.3	14.5	10.1	6.2	11.3	9.5	4.5	10.4	—
Persons under 18 years	123	337	70	81	63	61	47	136	—
Related children under 18 years	123	337	70	68	57	61	47	132	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	85	214	55	47	21	36	30	132	—
Persons 65 years and over	109	190	41	136	89	50	67	95	—
Persons 75 years and over	58	84	28	74	44	32	29	46	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	177	408	76	114	86	97	70	204	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	575	1 451	373	677	391	426	292	540	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	932	2 538	674	1 901	896	818	932	1 237	—

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.				Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	—	—	16	—	2 614	1 964	1 933	1 902
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	127	91	254	276
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	196	289	336	409
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	259	236	339	221
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—	529	407	390	443
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	9	—	483	396	289	237
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	505	346	261	205
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	7	—	440	158	53	90
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	75	41	—	21
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	27 222	—	28 417	23 921	15 710	15 611
Mean (dollars)	—	—	46 100	—	31 786	26 527	19 880	19 402
Families	—	—	16	—	1 907	1 225	1 293	1 231
Median income (dollars)	—	—	27 222	—	35 467	30 406	21 410	18 807
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	16	—	2 130	1 636	1 395	1 499
Median income (dollars)	—	—	24 722	—	22 236	15 959	11 958	10 625
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	100.0	—	54.7	53.8	43.3	39.6
Median income (dollars)	—	—	24 722	—	28 444	22 463	17 089	16 991
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	19	—	2 468	2 036	1 938	2 016
Median income (dollars)	—	—	4 479	—	11 466	8 515	7 446	7 285
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	—	35.7	31.2	31.8	29.6
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	17 739	15 802	14 975	14 426
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	13 575	—	13 318	11 586	8 409	8 089
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	—	—	16	—	2 614	1 964	1 933	1 902
With earnings	—	—	16	—	2 032	1 464	1 334	1 374
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	45 444	—	32 845	26 376	20 995	20 322
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	823	813	807	728
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	7 768	7 869	7 187	6 189
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	188	80	209	313
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	3 193	981	2 829	2 660
With retirement income	—	—	—	—	498	439	378	348
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	6 126	6 328	4 492	3 878
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	—	—	46 100	—	36 468	32 541	24 790	22 957
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	26 500	—	36 672	31 612	25 360	21 163
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	71 300	—	36 332	33 073	24 456	24 534
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	46 100	—	40 081	34 301	29 422	28 859
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	26 500	—	45 122	37 125	33 738	31 763
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	71 300	—	37 253	32 570	27 007	26 787
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	19 301	26 158	17 155	15 918
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	15 155	13 490	12 729	10 351
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	25 256	32 033	20 716	21 349
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	—	—	16	—	1 907	1 225	1 293	1 231
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	16	—	1 484	911	845	798
With related children under 18 years	—	—	9	—	823	481	574	683
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	—	263	194	245	263
Married-couple families	—	—	16	—	1 508	900	800	682
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	16	—	1 191	692	532	434
With related children under 18 years	—	—	9	—	568	358	304	298
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	—	179	150	91	89
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	346	262	397	488
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	253	156	248	309
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	238	102	256	324
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	84	31	146	139
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	—	843	844	706	801
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	707	739	640	671
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	248	365	288	327
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	55	—	6 193	4 432	4 523	4 602
Persons under 18 years	—	—	20	—	1 441	854	1 011	1 163
Related children under 18 years	—	—	20	—	1 429	843	1 011	1 159
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	1 063	569	749	810
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	936	877	991	870
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	282	319	358	445
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	—	—	161	81	219	305
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	8.4	6.6	16.9	24.8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	87	75	92	173
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	121	81	146	245
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	75	33	57	117
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	34	32	61	49
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	23	32	23	21
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	23	32	31	29
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	16	21	8	9
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	127	41	129	231
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	64	35	51	133
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	98	41	109	191
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	59	12	49	90
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	—	112	172	293	315
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	71	161	250	241
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	23	126	108	142
Persons	—	—	—	—	689	464	1 018	1 288
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	11.1	10.5	22.5	28.0
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	316	176	309	475
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	304	165	309	471
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	172	106	254	313
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	70	126	175	217
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	30	49	72	132
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	408	75	311	472
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	866	729	1 273	1 701
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	1 490	1 482	2 278	2 507

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Danville city—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	563	1 859	1 662	1 367	1 775	1 842	933	701
Less than \$5,000	162	235	115	93	126	236	199	65
\$5,000 to \$9,999	184	480	172	234	186	352	158	71
\$10,000 to \$14,999	109	229	166	178	280	173	123	71
\$15,000 to \$24,999	45	374	212	207	379	458	144	138
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	234	275	225	250	296	95	81
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	176	231	199	295	197	94	109
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	107	273	134	189	106	92	63
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	14	91	86	30	14	22	73
\$100,000 or more	—	10	127	11	40	10	6	30
Median (dollars)	7 455	14 618	29 831	23 343	23 419	17 990	14 338	25 625
Mean (dollars)	12 493	20 138	45 339	28 954	30 595	21 784	23 034	44 424
Families	196	1 184	958	1 018	1 259	1 217	675	532
Median income (dollars)	11 250	18 731	44 767	31 277	28 346	21 681	16 384	31 731
Males 15 years and over, with income	376	1 458	1 344	1 185	1 525	1 314	673	644
Median income (dollars)	8 684	11 203	23 438	16 435	17 062	14 610	10 827	14 890
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.7	46.5	42.0	51.0	53.8	46.1	36.1	58.4
Median income (dollars)	11 615	15 344	38 158	24 219	23 513	19 254	19 437	24 900
Females 15 years and over, with income	481	1 903	1 705	1 337	1 574	1 722	971	631
Median income (dollars)	5 409	7 069	10 612	8 893	9 074	8 403	6 569	10 534
Percent year-round full-time workers	13.3	34.5	21.8	35.4	30.7	33.2	20.5	38.0
Median income (dollars)	12 162	13 333	18 526	14 953	14 597	15 012	13 750	16 458
Per capita income (dollars)	7 268	7 446	20 157	11 417	12 963	9 197	8 971	15 934
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	563	1 859	1 662	1 367	1 775	1 842	933	701
With earnings	263	1 410	1 101	1 021	1 365	1 266	667	579
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 129	21 201	46 136	30 156	31 027	23 992	20 370	46 993
With Social Security income	244	658	729	423	542	721	395	177
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 594	5 670	8 503	7 818	7 509	6 693	7 554	6 856
With public assistance income	171	261	82	99	108	187	141	75
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 917	2 326	5 317	2 437	1 997	2 284	2 767	2 368
With retirement income	84	202	356	260	264	407	187	100
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 245	5 295	7 404	7 974	7 288	4 278	11 220	5 535
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	19 707	24 393	61 403	34 682	36 689	26 272	25 648	48 317
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 521	19 662	56 102	32 138	32 401	20 762	21 439	40 440
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 293	28 241	64 280	36 513	39 756	30 831	28 780	57 406
Married-couple families (dollars)	23 379	32 326	63 888	40 693	40 219	33 531	38 335	54 851
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 198	35 474	63 190	41 451	39 210	29 837	46 740	46 577
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 673	30 691	64 245	40 244	40 873	35 958	34 999	64 463
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 200	14 794	32 946	15 074	16 203	15 046	11 789	16 751
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 234	8 683	24 027	11 972	15 448	10 390	7 753	12 085
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 253	23 382	39 393	20 129	17 116	20 950	17 420	22 931
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	196	1 184	958	1 018	1 259	1 217	675	532
Householder worked in 1989	83	805	713	748	960	832	418	446
With related children under 18 years	75	630	370	458	558	589	318	302
With related children under 5 years	47	269	143	185	184	227	149	146
Married-couple families	108	629	803	766	959	729	352	428
Householder worked in 1989	54	450	569	566	739	516	237	365
With related children under 18 years	29	251	296	304	398	301	112	241
With related children under 5 years	17	94	127	116	134	116	47	125
Female householder, no husband present	88	522	143	213	201	440	309	86
Householder worked in 1989	29	344	132	149	133	281	173	63
With related children under 18 years	46	368	69	139	122	272	198	55
With related children under 5 years	30	175	16	69	40	101	102	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	466	903	772	415	605	749	291	191
Nonfamily householder	367	675	704	349	516	625	258	169
65 years and over	179	308	436	168	188	293	169	46
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	979	4 947	3 414	3 477	4 186	4 371	2 343	1 946
Persons under 18 years	150	1 353	621	845	899	1 068	601	579
Related children under 18 years	150	1 338	621	845	887	1 068	601	579
Related children 5 to 17 years	77	966	438	596	650	740	396	415
Persons 65 years and over	295	673	949	532	628	758	515	211
Persons 75 years and over	145	243	500	163	237	278	159	58
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	34	357	31	138	114	280	247	64
Percent below poverty level	17.3	30.2	3.2	13.6	9.1	23.0	36.6	12.0
Householder worked in 1989	15	227	24	75	67	147	163	37
With related children under 18 years	26	268	18	111	75	215	181	51
With related children under 5 years	15	128	5	69	34	109	104	22
Married-couple families	8	68	14	54	31	68	59	20
Householder worked in 1989	8	40	7	18	13	25	53	6
With related children under 18 years	—	33	7	33	13	36	30	13
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	8	5	31	20	6
Female householder, no husband present	26	289	17	84	61	205	188	38
Householder worked in 1989	7	187	17	57	32	122	110	25
With related children under 18 years	26	235	11	78	46	179	151	38
With related children under 5 years	15	120	5	61	19	78	84	16
Unrelated individuals	231	337	172	108	195	252	122	48
Nonfamily householder	171	216	155	80	146	222	97	46
65 years and over	122	121	94	41	91	143	86	32
Persons	347	1 606	259	577	564	1 118	939	245
Percent below poverty level	35.4	32.5	7.6	16.6	13.5	25.6	40.1	12.6
Persons under 18 years	76	652	39	237	190	430	381	101
Related children under 18 years	76	637	39	237	178	430	381	101
Related children 5 to 17 years	48	435	34	126	130	259	226	69
Persons 65 years and over	126	187	107	81	130	211	121	45
Persons 75 years and over	61	56	75	31	77	117	39	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	142	524	50	146	194	352	441	90
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	530	2 030	324	789	683	1 382	1 095	396
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	750	2 787	860	1 198	1 600	2 111	1 440	776

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.							
	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 054	1 479	—	—	16	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000	51	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	157	131	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	211	145	—	—	12	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	281	272	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	127	263	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	174	269	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	37	232	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	17 558	30 131	—	—	14 167	—	—	—
Mean (dollars)	22 902	36 069	—	—	20 799	—	—	—
Families	795	1 090	—	—	16	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	21 547	34 028	—	—	14 167	—	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 064	1 392	—	—	16	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	10 954	19 193	—	—	11 667	—	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.2	56.3	—	—	75.0	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	18 180	26 447	—	—	11 250	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	969	1 357	—	—	16	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	8 257	10 190	—	—	4 167	—	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.5	38.0	—	—	25.0	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	14 458	16 806	—	—	16 250	—	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	9 001	14 794	—	—	6 163	—	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 054	1 479	—	—	16	—	—	—
With earnings	807	1 142	—	—	16	—	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 940	36 381	—	—	20 799	—	—	—
With Social Security income	384	472	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 299	8 480	—	—	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income	70	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 880	4 551	—	—	—	—	—	—
With retirement income	220	224	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 657	7 100	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	26 793	42 034	—	—	20 799	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 850	41 126	—	—	38 494	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 559	42 542	—	—	14 900	—	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 886	45 510	—	—	20 799	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 647	47 418	—	—	38 494	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 187	44 569	—	—	14 900	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 333	19 079	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 186	17 017	—	—	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 655	21 675	—	—	—	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	795	1 090	—	—	16	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	565	829	—	—	16	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	330	420	—	—	4	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	187	125	—	—	4	—	—	—
Married-couple families	617	942	—	—	16	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	422	732	—	—	16	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	256	333	—	—	4	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	144	92	—	—	4	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	131	122	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	108	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	69	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	38	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	310	447	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	259	389	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	150	166	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 640	3 545	—	—	54	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	555	690	—	—	10	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	551	690	—	—	10	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	371	512	—	—	6	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	465	604	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	172	239	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	83	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	10.4	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	29	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	44	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	32	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	72	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	29	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	39	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	11	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	5	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	107	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	70	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	73	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	360	321	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	13.6	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	86	109	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	82	109	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	50	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	98	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	44	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	60	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	677	391	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 245	825	—	—	36	—	—	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Donville city		Pittsylvania County					
			Total	Donville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	73 791	40 588	33 203	33 203	2 797	3 886	2 741	2 272	3 009	2 211
Native	73 528	40 503	33 025	33 025	2 789	3 881	2 723	2 272	3 005	2 205
Foreign born	263	85	178	178	8	5	18	—	4	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	114	24	90	90	—	—	—	—	8	8
Persons 5 years and over	69 861	38 164	31 697	31 697	2 653	3 673	2 568	2 126	2 873	2 105
Speak a language other than English	1 345	648	697	697	49	70	19	16	83	21
Do not speak English "very well"	562	204	358	358	3	31	6	9	8	19
In linguistically isolated households	170	47	123	123	—	—	—	—	21	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	14 586	8 654	5 932	5 932	490	782	582	328	610	318
Preprimary school	844	436	408	408	33	23	15	15	13	14
Public school	513	276	237	237	21	23	10	15	11	8
Elementary or high school	10 418	6 538	3 880	3 880	400	600	492	250	465	227
Public school	9 736	6 176	3 560	3 560	376	580	478	250	367	222
College	3 324	1 680	1 644	1 644	57	159	75	63	132	77
Public college	2 396	1 320	1 076	1 076	52	102	37	45	83	68
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	52 666	27 979	24 687	24 687	2 002	2 664	1 912	1 694	2 162	1 708
Less than 9th grade	10 301	5 260	5 041	5 041	512	572	505	461	259	401
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 294	5 483	4 811	4 811	381	596	310	398	311	250
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 282	9 166	6 116	6 116	785	882	741	444	695	633
Some college, no degree	7 406	3 890	3 516	3 516	160	376	206	188	346	238
Associate degree	3 215	1 691	1 524	1 524	50	100	67	111	129	77
Bachelor's degree	3 999	1 661	2 338	2 338	57	101	48	67	220	54
Graduate or professional degree	2 169	828	1 341	1 341	57	37	35	25	202	55
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.9	61.6	60.1	60.1	55.4	56.2	57.4	49.3	73.6	61.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.7	8.9	14.9	14.9	5.7	5.2	4.3	5.4	19.5	6.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 202	1 251	1 132	1 132	1 264	1 189	1 305	1 276	1 152	1 210
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	69 861	38 164	31 697	31 697	2 653	3 673	2 568	2 126	2 873	2 105
Same house	45 922	25 722	20 200	20 200	2 036	2 454	1 898	1 383	2 021	1 529
Different house in United States	23 815	12 417	11 398	11 398	617	1 216	670	743	850	568
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	8 004	2 610	5 394	5 394	67	60	69	69	95	42
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	8 507	6 286	2 221	2 221	377	669	459	364	367	358
Different MSA/PMSA	4 299	2 238	2 061	2 061	149	384	61	168	299	92
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 005	1 283	1 722	1 722	24	103	81	142	89	76
Abroad	124	25	99	99	—	3	—	—	2	8
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	35 333	20 343	14 990	14 990	1 478	2 047	1 302	980	1 330	1 106
Car, truck, or van	33 235	19 167	14 068	14 068	1 361	1 975	1 200	799	1 236	999
Drove alone	28 694	16 383	12 311	12 311	1 119	1 597	971	634	1 068	839
Carpooled	4 541	2 784	1 757	1 757	242	378	229	165	168	160
Public transportation	179	66	113	113	8	2	—	22	6	—
Other means	1 146	567	579	579	45	27	61	67	60	64
Worked at home	773	543	230	230	64	43	41	92	28	43
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	21.2	15.3	15.3	20.6	18.9	24.2	28.3	15.5	20.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 571	15 869	13 702	13 702	838	633	855	801	1 252	843
Central city	19 641	6 682	12 959	12 959	44	15	32	170	194	83
Outside central city	9 930	9 187	743	743	794	618	823	631	1 058	760
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 762	4 474	1 288	1 288	640	1 414	447	179	78	263
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	60 734	32 354	28 380	28 380	2 328	3 151	2 129	1 893	2 479	1 902
In labor force	37 297	21 399	15 898	15 898	1 599	2 144	1 372	1 054	1 391	1 169
Employed	35 895	20 694	15 201	15 201	1 534	2 086	1 333	1 001	1 340	1 127
Unemployed	1 351	662	689	689	65	58	39	53	42	35
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	3.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	2.7	2.8	5.0	3.0	3.0
Females 16 years and over	32 271	16 661	15 610	15 610	1 181	1 614	1 052	951	1 314	1 026
Employed	16 353	9 319	7 034	7 034	711	962	547	437	599	521
Unemployed	595	304	291	291	11	33	3	15	32	28
With own children under 6 years	3 524	2 118	1 406	1 406	148	197	127	118	139	82
In labor force	2 434	1 524	910	910	110	156	77	67	121	74
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 165	3 284	1 881	1 881	171	268	253	182	208	124
In labor force	4 035	2 585	1 450	1 450	133	230	222	127	126	105
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 845	2 054	1 791	1 791	145	216	107	100	142	92
Not enrolled in school	1 044	583	461	461	44	66	29	60	36	37
Unemployed or not in labor force	405	198	207	207	10	14	10	23	16	14
Not high school graduate	543	279	264	264	13	23	18	37	14	14
Employed	228	132	96	96	3	16	8	19	9	6
Unemployed	101	37	64	64	10	2	—	8	5	2
Not in labor force	214	110	104	104	—	5	10	10	—	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	40 336	23 009	17 327	17 327	1 699	2 239	1 459	1 191	1 509	1 256
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 376	18 677	13 699	13 699	1 384	1 886	1 268	929	1 209	1 024
50 to 52 weeks	24 174	14 044	10 130	10 130	1 031	1 384	927	603	880	784
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	46 701	26 432	20 269	20 269	1 863	2 601	1 765	1 414	1 723	1 367
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 223	1 169	1 054	1 054	50	108	100	116	71	28
With a mobility limitation	1 283	676	607	607	32	79	49	68	56	22
In labor force	218	96	122	122	14	8	8	4	2	—
With a self-care limitation	1 594	783	811	811	29	65	65	103	43	21
With a work disability	4 517	2 329	2 188	2 188	150	248	170	155	158	107
In labor force	1 435	717	718	718	63	79	39	28	53	35
Prevented from working	2 772	1 440	1 332	1 332	87	164	116	82	96	68
No work disability	42 184	24 103	18 081	18 081	1 713	2 353	1 595	1 259	1 565	1 260
In labor force	34 338	19 903	14 435	14 435	1 435	1 987	1 285	958	1 196	1 063
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 133	5 691	7 442	7 442	465	550	364	424	657	491
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 655	1 225	1 430	1 430	79	112	78	103	108	107
With a mobility limitation	2 156	966	1 190	1 190	61	70	58	79	79	92
With a self-care limitation	1 537	739	798	798	65	64	51	56	71	73

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	856	5 071	4 932	1 665	4 127	2 523	4 795	3 402	2 413	2 312
Native	856	5 063	4 932	1 665	4 122	2 506	4 778	3 378	2 392	2 305
Foreign born	—	8	—	—	5	17	17	24	21	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	18	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	790	4 730	4 588	1 543	3 882	2 389	4 594	3 246	2 320	2 225
Speak a language other than English	6	89	69	17	55	66	107	93	67	39
Do not speak English "very well"	—	34	5	17	5	26	48	43	39	20
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	16	8	18	15	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	209	1 137	1 121	291	1 080	670	921	551	271	303
Preprimary school	12	64	58	8	49	72	65	50	41	19
Public school	7	45	17	—	25	59	55	25	23	12
Elementary or high school	141	842	785	248	791	498	702	352	169	231
Public school	136	824	775	232	724	491	626	344	166	221
College	56	231	278	35	240	100	154	149	61	53
Public college	49	199	243	23	181	92	108	103	55	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	572	3 429	3 275	1 174	2 725	1 653	3 532	2 606	1 969	1 854
Less than 9th grade	108	676	449	274	305	205	408	435	521	484
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	95	729	656	292	423	375	571	394	568	578
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	209	984	1 110	388	784	545	975	752	531	518
Some college, no degree	57	448	553	112	445	319	626	460	202	124
Associate degree	26	280	240	71	248	101	344	160	73	90
Bachelor's degree	50	216	209	37	381	68	433	232	41	45
Graduate or professional degree	27	96	58	—	139	40	175	173	33	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.5	59.0	66.3	51.8	73.3	64.9	72.3	68.2	44.7	42.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.5	9.1	8.2	3.2	19.1	6.5	17.2	15.5	3.8	3.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 031	1 297	1 207	1 271	1 376	1 295	1 135	1 246	952	1 267
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	790	4 730	4 588	1 543	3 882	2 389	4 594	3 246	2 320	2 225
Same house	501	3 132	2 625	987	2 577	1 594	2 864	1 864	1 679	1 270
Different house in United States	289	1 586	1 963	556	1 305	795	1 671	1 382	641	948
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	43	493	547	108	445	242	683	830	372	335
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	122	745	979	312	468	392	341	177	119	214
Different MSA/PMSA	66	187	245	35	232	109	398	144	76	325
Not in an MSA/PMSA	58	161	192	101	160	52	249	231	74	74
Abroad	—	12	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	7
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	380	2 493	2 658	859	2 119	1 284	2 482	1 487	1 048	725
Car, truck, or van	352	2 381	2 514	840	2 030	1 246	2 376	1 440	969	660
Drove alone	306	2 083	2 112	706	1 806	1 141	2 158	1 306	843	565
Carpooled	46	298	402	134	224	105	218	134	126	95
Public transportation	—	11	—	7	—	—	10	12	18	33
Other means	—	40	87	7	53	30	62	14	48	32
Worked at home	28	61	57	5	36	8	34	21	13	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.5	22.0	23.0	24.5	18.8	19.4	15.1	13.8	14.0	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	310	2 252	2 246	564	1 998	1 148	2 305	1 393	1 004	680
Central city	71	1 231	1 313	376	1 253	674	2 154	1 258	983	651
Outside central city	239	1 021	933	188	745	474	151	135	21	29
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	70	241	412	295	121	136	177	94	44	45
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	655	3 929	3 893	1 352	3 145	1 977	4 066	2 966	2 150	2 037
In labor force	397	2 615	2 762	914	2 237	1 350	2 594	1 556	1 088	773
Employed	380	2 545	2 711	890	2 133	1 290	2 528	1 496	1 053	736
Unemployed	17	70	43	24	99	50	66	62	35	37
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.7	1.6	2.6	4.4	3.7	2.5	4.0	3.2	4.8
Females 16 years and over	381	2 022	1 930	704	1 624	1 038	2 179	1 705	1 251	1 226
Employed	190	1 112	1 197	388	957	591	1 235	672	553	345
Unemployed	5	51	21	13	50	27	6	30	13	16
With own children under 6 years	39	287	290	108	219	138	200	159	74	56
In labor force	21	173	226	64	152	106	120	120	42	28
With own children 6 to 17 years only	64	448	417	100	429	257	314	190	143	116
In labor force	54	348	356	77	317	196	259	140	110	94
Persons 16 to 19 years	29	251	292	75	231	145	287	162	99	92
Not enrolled in school	—	89	88	22	31	22	55	19	63	41
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	26	50	6	4	13	11	11	31	23
Not high school graduate	—	51	36	12	16	14	11	11	40	34
Employed	—	25	—	6	12	9	—	—	14	18
Unemployed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	4
Not in labor force	—	26	30	6	4	5	11	11	13	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	492	2 840	2 948	954	2 400	1 424	2 783	1 668	1 181	924
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	399	2 283	2 393	812	1 850	1 140	2 213	1 313	931	772
50 to 52 weeks	240	1 739	1 835	668	1 468	854	1 664	1 087	746	539
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	521	3 263	3 393	1 134	2 732	1 709	3 154	2 000	1 370	1 136
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	116	166	52	89	68	87	57	86	184
With a mobility limitation	29	55	98	23	35	35	40	47	43	75
In labor force	—	14	5	—	6	20	6	—	—	28
With a self-care limitation	34	87	96	29	54	48	73	48	78	166
With a work disability	59	264	272	96	234	163	223	221	221	199
In labor force	16	79	61	36	109	46	65	72	53	58
Prevented from working	43	167	186	55	121	82	151	122	159	112
No work disability	462	2 999	3 121	1 038	2 498	1 546	2 931	1 779	1 149	937
In labor force	366	2 444	2 646	856	2 083	1 283	2 450	1 404	945	690
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	134	666	492	218	402	258	912	734	780	590
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	183	150	38	65	58	157	81	85	139
With a mobility limitation	21	129	144	33	46	45	127	64	51	113
With a self-care limitation	32	124	54	15	47	33	90	34	74	79

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	433	780	3 401	2 564	3 302	2 540	656	1 413	1 774
Native	419	761	3 382	2 564	3 276	2 536	649	1 402	1 774
Foreign born	14	19	19	—	26	4	7	11	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	7	10	7	6	6	22	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	424	756	3 254	2 434	3 149	2 429	642	1 313	1 671
Speak a language other than English	7	19	87	98	41	47	7	38	9
Do not speak English "very well"	7	19	32	60	30	26	—	21	—
In linguistically isolated households	7	10	7	10	19	22	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	12	147	801	497	588	410	140	351	287
Preprimary school	—	15	32	39	21	15	8	31	15
Public school	—	8	15	21	13	5	—	8	15
Elementary or high school	—	61	295	369	434	311	94	235	199
Public school	—	61	231	335	408	297	94	208	156
College	12	71	474	89	133	84	38	85	73
Public college	—	55	136	78	99	72	38	73	52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	409	656	2 430	1 835	2 377	1 890	518	938	1 241
Less than 9th grade	166	166	224	420	526	634	35	180	411
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	102	98	211	340	536	399	39	194	309
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	68	105	287	420	679	559	79	167	290
Some college, no degree	40	103	518	294	253	176	116	92	118
Associate degree	10	40	210	132	64	63	34	64	72
Bachelor's degree	23	65	633	133	204	26	161	157	26
Graduate or professional degree	—	79	347	96	115	33	54	84	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	34.5	59.8	82.1	58.6	55.3	45.3	85.7	60.1	42.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	22.0	40.3	12.5	13.4	3.1	41.5	25.7	3.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 850	1 385	701	1 188	1 073	1 109	1 075	1 500	1 393
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	424	756	3 254	2 434	3 149	2 429	642	1 313	1 671
Same house	172	415	1 948	1 474	2 085	1 650	499	852	1 161
Different house in United States	252	341	1 282	960	1 064	770	143	461	510
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	120	107	622	488	469	498	48	251	204
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	58	45	132	174	173	150	49	133	146
Different MSA/PMSA	28	140	304	171	217	58	7	30	73
Not in an MSA/PMSA	46	49	224	127	205	64	39	47	87
Abroad	—	—	24	—	—	9	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	100	337	1 420	1 237	1 640	1 013	273	693	766
Car, truck, or van	79	259	1 280	1 185	1 516	922	264	680	741
Drove alone	79	220	1 190	1 042	1 350	693	253	561	567
Carpooled	—	39	90	143	166	229	11	119	174
Public transportation	7	8	—	6	10	9	—	—	—
Other means	14	46	130	25	94	64	9	—	17
Worked at home	—	24	10	21	20	18	—	13	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.7	12.7	10.2	17.5	15.3	14.8	17.3	16.8	18.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	100	319	1 299	1 125	1 458	916	253	618	667
Central city	94	311	1 266	1 062	1 412	881	248	600	584
Outside central city	6	8	33	63	46	35	5	18	83
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	18	121	112	182	97	20	75	99
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	424	721	2 947	2 140	2 793	2 162	540	1 099	1 489
In labor force	100	350	1 516	1 345	1 749	1 109	295	740	841
Employed	100	337	1 450	1 249	1 651	1 042	273	710	792
Unemployed	—	13	66	96	90	67	22	30	49
Percent of civilian labor force	—	3.7	4.4	7.1	5.2	6.0	7.5	4.1	5.8
Females 16 years and over	239	356	1 725	1 128	1 476	1 204	309	555	763
Employed	31	144	726	555	719	466	138	291	356
Unemployed	—	13	27	52	49	29	6	17	16
With own children under 6 years	9	29	126	157	108	103	16	81	127
In labor force	5	20	65	123	80	66	16	34	72
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	18	163	150	205	147	47	110	65
In labor force	—	18	131	115	151	105	24	89	41
Persons 16 to 19 years	4	50	245	151	185	128	15	82	106
Not enrolled in school	4	25	5	47	33	49	—	18	48
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	25	—	30	8	37	—	6	21
Not high school graduate	4	25	—	38	14	30	—	10	38
Employed	—	—	—	8	10	—	—	10	27
Unemployed	—	—	—	30	4	9	—	—	4
Not in labor force	4	25	—	—	—	21	—	—	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	110	392	1 897	1 425	1 796	1 147	326	774	936
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	92	338	1 349	1 126	1 454	932	222	644	765
50 to 52 weeks	47	230	858	859	1 013	678	175	483	521
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	181	476	2 028	1 682	2 179	1 512	287	916	1 090
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	—	43	134	99	136	—	29	74
With a mobility limitation	14	—	17	64	71	78	—	22	63
In labor force	9	—	—	—	15	20	—	—	17
With a self-care limitation	17	—	38	98	66	97	—	18	40
With a work disability	79	46	121	167	193	216	—	93	185
In labor force	—	13	54	35	70	61	—	33	85
Prevented from working	79	33	61	112	105	138	—	60	100
No work disability	102	430	1 907	1 515	1 986	1 296	287	823	905
In labor force	93	321	1 351	1 279	1 624	1 024	216	664	712
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	196	220	919	458	606	650	240	183	366
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	66	129	122	83	180	36	49	63
With a mobility limitation	63	58	129	105	75	145	27	42	50
With a self-care limitation	22	36	55	69	46	106	17	33	31

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Donville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Danville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Donville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	35 895	20 694	15 201	15 201	1 534	2 086	1 333	1 001	1 340	1 127
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	2 938	1 400	1 538	1 538	95	117	94	71	115	57
Professional specialty occupations-----	3 781	1 705	2 076	2 076	76	99	92	68	258	56
Technicians and related support occupations-----	1 098	684	414	414	79	88	35	11	40	31
Sales occupations-----	4 377	2 271	2 106	2 106	123	176	90	93	185	108
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	5 057	2 846	2 211	2 211	162	353	155	128	190	164
Private household occupations-----	59	30	29	29	—	2	—	—	2	—
Protective service occupations-----	510	268	242	242	21	10	20	4	37	19
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	2 806	1 464	1 342	1 342	121	143	54	69	111	61
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	909	819	90	90	101	43	53	121	65	72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	5 332	3 298	2 034	2 034	185	377	238	136	120	176
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	5 795	3 840	1 955	1 955	475	454	322	177	152	251
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	1 672	1 142	530	530	44	108	96	69	39	93
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	1 561	927	634	634	52	116	84	54	26	39
INCOME IN 1989										
Households-----	30 783	16 019	14 764	14 764	1 103	1 544	1 050	887	1 264	1 016
Less than \$5,000-----	1 956	952	1 004	1 004	111	102	87	72	103	116
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	3 685	1 579	2 106	2 106	84	195	80	119	107	99
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	3 478	1 685	1 793	1 793	146	119	100	172	122	72
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	5 944	3 137	2 807	2 807	168	410	268	203	274	179
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	5 443	3 013	2 430	2 430	275	295	178	148	266	211
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	5 401	3 054	2 347	2 347	170	243	246	59	223	229
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	3 471	1 941	1 530	1 530	132	132	66	73	80	68
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	860	397	463	463	6	32	15	11	64	23
\$100,000 or more-----	545	261	284	284	11	16	10	30	25	19
Median (dollars)-----	25 494	26 710	23 514	23 514	26 042	24 022	24 769	19 538	25 560	26 438
Mean (dollars)-----	31 182	31 673	30 650	30 650	27 822	28 768	29 012	30 270	31 903	30 112
Families-----	22 034	12 430	9 604	9 604	882	1 186	833	663	914	673
Median income (dollars)-----	31 527	31 296	31 840	31 840	28 659	27 500	30 744	22 759	29 853	31 414
Per capita income (dollars)-----	13 050	12 498	13 725	13 725	10 890	11 513	11 155	12 394	13 602	14 015
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households-----	30 783	16 019	14 764	14 764	1 103	1 544	1 050	887	1 264	1 016
With earnings-----	23 175	12 959	10 216	10 216	902	1 254	819	693	973	718
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	32 273	32 305	32 231	32 231	28 381	29 561	31 882	31 486	31 326	30 556
With Social Security income-----	11 131	5 012	6 119	6 119	390	488	340	359	450	390
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	7 301	6 802	7 709	7 709	5 963	6 941	5 438	5 505	7 865	7 373
With public assistance income-----	1 762	788	974	974	49	68	82	77	61	49
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 223	3 382	3 094	3 094	3 093	3 294	3 019	2 224	2 994	4 023
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)-----	37 030	36 104	38 230	38 230	31 985	33 133	33 084	35 815	38 246	34 483
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	37 824	37 749	37 950	37 950	31 383	36 805	37 187	38 323	35 240	36 043
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	39 389	38 011	41 284	41 284	34 354	35 703	34 025	38 305	39 871	36 971
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	42 002	40 753	44 263	44 263	34 356	40 261	37 481	29 620	37 498	38 386
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	21 540	21 702	21 403	21 403	14 308	16 933	25 987	19 949	19 820	18 417
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	15 842	17 231	14 465	14 465	9 801	16 933	22 652	19 272	16 962	18 442
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families-----	22 034	12 430	9 604	9 604	882	1 186	833	663	914	673
Householder worked in 1989-----	16 604	9 938	6 666	6 666	717	935	648	450	686	514
With related children under 18 years-----	9 187	5 691	3 496	3 496	322	512	397	253	391	234
With related children under 5 years-----	3 138	1 904	1 234	1 234	121	181	93	106	106	91
Married-couple families-----	18 524	10 722	7 802	7 802	769	1 007	751	555	748	572
Householder worked in 1989-----	14 222	8 713	5 509	5 509	649	796	610	388	580	457
With related children under 18 years-----	7 403	4 750	2 653	2 653	269	421	370	198	298	192
With related children under 5 years-----	2 605	1 642	963	963	112	161	88	86	93	73
Female householder, no husband present-----	2 703	1 239	1 464	1 464	85	90	72	75	113	82
Householder worked in 1989-----	1 710	842	868	868	47	56	36	50	70	42
With related children under 18 years-----	1 374	673	701	701	37	52	27	49	71	35
With related children under 5 years-----	393	163	230	230	—	15	5	20	13	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	9 992	4 144	5 848	5 848	241	431	243	262	370	374
Nonfamily householder-----	8 749	3 589	5 160	5 160	221	358	217	224	350	343
65 years and over-----	4 301	1 671	2 630	2 630	98	155	129	75	182	181
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	72 467	40 313	32 154	32 154	2 792	3 886	2 732	2 217	2 919	2 170
Persons under 18 years-----	14 884	9 240	5 644	5 644	549	836	655	420	622	337
Related children under 18 years-----	14 795	9 194	5 601	5 601	545	834	645	415	622	335
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	10 869	6 774	4 095	4 095	401	621	472	269	486	229
Persons 65 years and over-----	13 133	5 691	7 442	7 442	465	550	364	424	657	491
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families-----	1 611	864	747	747	65	97	69	117	71	47
Percent below poverty level-----	7.3	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.4	8.2	8.3	17.6	7.8	7.0
Householder worked in 1989-----	757	368	389	389	24	38	14	51	33	18
With related children under 18 years-----	890	430	460	460	35	59	18	56	48	16
With related children under 5 years-----	393	200	193	193	6	23	14	10	23	14
Married-couple families-----	953	625	328	328	30	64	51	112	54	18
Householder worked in 1989-----	424	271	153	153	12	18	14	51	33	11
With related children under 18 years-----	400	261	139	139	12	35	14	51	35	2
With related children under 5 years-----	205	139	66	66	6	13	14	10	21	—
Female householder, no husband present-----	580	201	379	379	35	17	10	5	17	29
Householder worked in 1989-----	276	67	209	209	12	4	—	—	—	7
With related children under 18 years-----	433	146	287	287	23	15	4	5	13	14
With related children under 5 years-----	173	52	121	121	—	10	—	—	2	14
Unrelated individuals-----	2 754	1 176	1 578	1 578	94	136	88	67	86	139
Nonfamily householder-----	2 193	931	1 262	1 262	90	92	70	53	84	128
65 years and over-----	1 440	621	819	819	66	57	48	28	73	84
Persons-----	7 562	3 849	3 713	3 713	282	441	289	439	354	269
Percent below poverty level-----	10.4	9.5	11.5	11.5	10.1	11.3	10.6	19.8	12.1	12.4
Persons under 18 years-----	1 839	941	898	898	67	121	54	79	108	47
Related children under 18 years-----	1 757	902	855	855	63	119	44	79	108	47
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	1 211	620	591	591	56	89	11	66	82	27
Persons 65 years and over-----	2 206	1 098	1 108	1 108	127	88	104	89	118	122
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	2 050	1 091	959	959	87	134	43	97	87	121
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	10 518	5 345	5 173	5 173	348	688	355	569	421	308

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	380	2 545	2 711	890	2 133	1 290	2 528	1 496	1 053	736
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	11	164	185	30	238	88	328	140	48	56
Professional specialty occupations.....	56	206	168	38	368	81	387	256	47	20
Technicians and related support occupations.....	—	96	64	15	42	70	99	21	7	4
Sales occupations.....	19	305	375	71	302	169	397	237	151	103
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	55	338	407	149	260	177	449	249	184	73
Private household occupations.....	—	—	23	—	—	—	19	—	10	—
Protective service occupations.....	6	34	59	—	29	—	45	25	31	10
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	21	190	211	63	116	103	159	165	102	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	61	62	72	18	17	34	8	7	—	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	46	525	414	230	272	238	299	202	191	119
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	79	377	453	150	326	179	164	120	189	182
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	16	126	155	66	110	82	95	41	25	38
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	10	122	125	60	53	69	79	33	68	43
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	316	1 977	1 910	691	1 534	957	2 181	1 502	1 173	995
Less than \$5,000.....	10	90	59	18	51	25	64	72	123	95
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	41	244	128	93	80	75	188	217	194	233
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	55	160	200	117	147	100	238	159	188	119
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	47	333	418	98	216	203	450	264	219	278
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	54	431	322	115	284	163	408	358	200	126
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	36	389	474	169	302	212	415	276	207	78
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	49	263	281	66	330	129	343	131	31	57
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	10	22	23	15	74	37	75	25	—	9
\$100,000 or more.....	14	45	5	—	50	13	—	—	11	—
Median (dollars).....	25 595	28 551	30 171	26 250	34 577	29 896	27 962	25 965	18 193	16 521
Mean (dollars).....	34 443	31 572	31 604	28 522	39 943	33 301	31 806	27 139	21 920	19 754
Families.....	254	1 524	1 561	553	1 222	781	1 501	900	757	567
Median income (dollars).....	30 167	32 368	33 174	29 320	39 426	31 607	36 234	33 088	27 946	20 931
Per capita income (dollars).....	12 220	12 230	12 166	11 602	14 845	12 812	14 437	12 352	10 342	9 504
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	316	1 977	1 910	691	1 534	957	2 181	1 502	1 173	995
With earnings.....	255	1 639	1 585	547	1 335	797	1 633	1 072	728	649
Mean earnings (dollars).....	36 350	31 825	31 212	29 517	39 651	34 073	32 954	27 540	24 239	20 129
With Social Security income.....	135	613	520	206	339	253	779	675	609	492
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 692	6 590	6 495	6 837	8 573	7 180	7 956	7 696	7 897	6 820
With public assistance income.....	21	112	70	40	36	30	110	69	73	139
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 757	4 460	3 351	3 920	4 196	2 530	3 092	627	3 782	3 374
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	39 201	36 510	34 072	32 676	45 029	35 896	37 672	33 957	28 084	24 567
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 424	38 895	35 540	32 129	51 220	35 815	40 604	32 909	32 407	22 576
Married-couple families (dollars).....	37 848	38 550	35 522	33 525	46 659	37 736	39 588	36 793	29 925	28 173
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 710	41 437	37 720	34 424	54 886	39 224	46 337	38 833	35 772	33 544
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	45 981	21 398	14 248	27 831	21 281	25 295	22 653	23 948	19 527	20 220
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	—	18 274	10 873	23 792	14 502	24 033	16 911	12 951	14 393	8 674
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families.....	254	1 524	1 561	553	1 222	781	1 501	900	757	567
Householder worked in 1989.....	202	1 220	1 335	422	1 051	636	1 120	659	443	293
With related children under 18 years.....	112	784	732	221	647	414	530	358	226	243
With related children under 5 years.....	31	261	292	107	192	132	164	138	62	85
Married-couple families.....	204	1 315	1 446	479	1 083	648	1 259	688	604	361
Householder worked in 1989.....	167	1 066	1 233	371	942	519	942	529	371	175
With related children under 18 years.....	99	680	665	175	560	317	410	270	178	110
With related children under 5 years.....	31	232	272	97	157	110	135	103	43	33
Female householder, no husband present.....	47	168	82	57	98	94	189	176	126	164
Householder worked in 1989.....	32	113	82	34	73	83	138	94	45	82
With related children under 18 years.....	10	80	47	29	51	74	103	67	48	91
With related children under 5 years.....	—	14	12	—	12	14	29	22	19	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	66	532	440	162	341	202	780	680	456	521
Nonfamily householder.....	62	453	349	138	312	176	680	602	416	428
65 years and over.....	45	249	142	68	103	57	248	340	232	229
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	856	5 063	4 932	1 648	4 099	2 523	4 795	3 170	2 413	2 001
Persons under 18 years.....	225	1 283	1 195	338	1 072	626	924	538	326	330
Related children under 18 years.....	225	1 283	1 182	332	1 072	622	912	537	326	326
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	159	942	838	214	827	488	711	381	233	239
Persons 65 years and over.....	134	666	492	218	402	258	912	734	780	590
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	28	90	92	46	11	40	90	68	53	70
Percent below poverty level.....	11.0	5.9	5.9	8.3	.9	5.1	6.0	7.6	7.0	12.3
Householder worked in 1989.....	15	53	41	15	—	5	50	62	15	34
With related children under 18 years.....	7	58	32	22	—	11	58	68	15	53
With related children under 5 years.....	—	37	15	22	—	—	35	20	—	31
Married-couple families.....	23	70	75	42	7	34	27	19	24	9
Householder worked in 1989.....	15	53	24	11	—	5	16	19	6	—
With related children under 18 years.....	7	45	15	18	—	5	16	19	6	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	37	15	18	—	—	16	8	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	5	20	17	—	4	6	63	41	29	48
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—	17	—	—	—	34	35	9	27
With related children under 18 years.....	—	13	17	—	—	6	42	41	9	40
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	—	25
Unrelated individuals.....	16	138	103	42	65	43	100	153	168	176
Nonfamily householder.....	16	105	70	23	63	29	66	142	136	113
65 years and over.....	11	57	51	12	58	14	23	107	68	72
Persons.....	92	495	341	161	86	158	377	388	302	332
Percent below poverty level.....	10.7	9.8	6.9	9.8	2.1	6.3	7.9	12.2	12.5	16.6
Persons under 18 years.....	20	169	81	35	—	38	126	141	16	67
Related children under 18 years.....	20	169	68	29	—	34	114	130	16	63
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	20	101	47	5	—	34	74	106	16	36
Persons 65 years and over.....	35	81	104	33	58	56	70	107	98	88
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	14	171	106	36	11	37	116	75	79	116
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	159	704	490	226	136	231	501	474	436	542

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	100	337	1 450	1 249	1 651	1 042	273	710	792
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	7	7	244	147	137	34	28	127	24
Professional specialty occupations.....	7	102	477	102	204	44	88	110	49
Technicians and related support occupations.....	5	22	36	66	13	42	6	22	17
Sales occupations.....	10	31	205	166	241	142	46	63	98
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	15	59	180	221	164	137	65	70	96
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	—	—	13	6	17	55	—	14	5
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	7	34	11	81	217	107	20	55	72
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	6	12	11	6	4	—	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	23	12	59	136	224	172	8	104	163
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	21	52	62	200	247	175	6	118	186
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	—	—	13	71	75	59	—	6	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	5	12	38	42	106	71	6	21	24
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	283	416	1 541	1 081	1 463	1 168	289	552	710
Less than \$5,000.....	114	11	94	59	118	126	—	38	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	106	109	156	167	163	235	23	60	132
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	21	30	160	156	249	133	24	54	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	21	104	206	165	310	262	17	94	161
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	—	83	243	172	194	171	62	42	108
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5	37	220	174	243	166	63	103	121
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	16	26	249	104	126	58	78	58	27
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	9	86	78	20	7	16	73	16
\$100,000 or more.....	—	7	127	6	40	10	6	30	—
Median (dollars).....	5 664	20 588	30 250	24 572	22 621	18 285	38 750	31 000	18 819
Mean (dollars).....	10 219	25 028	46 504	30 015	29 899	22 726	44 130	51 071	24 078
Families.....	73	193	864	794	1 001	749	226	408	523
Median income (dollars).....	10 417	30 417	46 429	32 440	27 140	25 423	46 250	38 333	25 781
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 903	13 387	21 383	12 658	13 299	10 395	18 965	19 807	9 995
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	283	416	1 541	1 081	1 463	1 168	289	552	710
With earnings.....	74	265	990	784	1 061	730	190	443	516
Mean earnings (dollars).....	18 335	25 667	47 932	31 070	30 423	25 626	39 321	55 392	24 549
With Social Security income.....	153	192	697	350	514	579	151	167	297
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 444	7 262	8 676	8 241	7 580	6 975	11 209	6 678	6 507
With public assistance income.....	86	16	71	66	86	109	8	51	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 527	7 038	6 092	3 023	1 996	1 804	7 812	2 782	2 811
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	20 178	35 846	64 075	36 550	36 805	28 933	48 307	56 430	28 811
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 341	35 951	58 873	35 638	31 695	26 070	67 180	49 205	32 397
Married-couple families (dollars).....	20 178	36 257	65 353	40 402	39 208	32 799	53 012	60 631	30 120
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 341	77 350	66 513	41 582	37 420	31 125	81 607	52 170	34 372
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	—	34 493	33 723	16 464	15 141	18 800	21 737	23 293	17 754
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	—	10 255	19 156	15 371	11 667	10 873	21 013	21 247	10 068
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families.....	73	193	864	794	1 001	749	226	408	523
Householder worked in 1989.....	27	117	624	575	718	444	157	335	359
With related children under 18 years.....	11	47	310	296	355	256	63	204	191
With related children under 5 years.....	11	36	118	112	81	95	15	82	118
Married-couple families.....	73	148	753	659	777	548	192	349	471
Householder worked in 1989.....	27	88	519	482	564	353	131	291	319
With related children under 18 years.....	11	18	252	226	271	176	48	176	176
With related children under 5 years.....	11	18	107	96	62	65	15	72	107
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	45	99	106	144	177	34	47	47
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	29	93	64	85	73	26	32	35
With related children under 18 years.....	—	29	53	61	65	74	15	22	10
With related children under 5 years.....	—	18	11	16	19	30	—	10	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	236	269	735	313	517	467	66	164	224
Nonfamily householder.....	210	223	677	287	462	419	63	144	187
65 years and over.....	123	103	422	134	188	231	59	41	114
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	386	735	3 050	2 564	3 290	2 540	643	1 413	1 741
Persons under 18 years.....	9	68	491	505	587	423	116	331	319
Related children under 18 years.....	9	68	491	505	575	423	116	331	315
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	—	44	344	375	422	312	102	231	212
Persons 65 years and over.....	196	220	919	458	606	650	240	183	366
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	8	26	20	67	86	102	15	31	48
Percent below poverty level.....	11.0	13.5	2.3	8.4	8.6	13.6	6.6	7.6	9.2
Householder worked in 1989.....	8	18	13	33	48	28	7	12	22
With related children under 18 years.....	—	18	13	40	47	59	8	24	9
With related children under 5 years.....	—	7	—	24	11	36	—	11	9
Married-couple families.....	8	8	14	39	26	56	7	20	42
Householder worked in 1989.....	8	—	7	18	8	19	7	6	22
With related children under 18 years.....	—	—	7	18	8	24	—	13	9
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—	8	—	19	—	6	9
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	18	6	28	48	46	8	11	6
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	18	6	15	28	9	—	6	—
With related children under 18 years.....	—	18	6	22	33	35	8	11	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	7	—	16	11	17	—	5	—
Unrelated individuals.....	146	66	151	77	170	154	—	43	63
Nonfamily householder.....	120	48	134	64	132	149	—	41	34
65 years and over.....	90	22	84	30	91	102	—	32	37
Persons.....	160	119	205	271	424	452	47	143	181
Percent below poverty level.....	41.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	12.9	17.8	7.3	10.1	10.4
Persons under 18 years.....	—	19	23	84	112	106	27	50	18
Related children under 18 years.....	—	19	23	84	100	106	27	50	14
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	—	19	23	50	76	52	27	33	8
Persons 65 years and over.....	90	22	97	63	125	165	—	45	62
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	46	20	39	43	122	135	—	25	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	257	163	259	380	524	604	47	231	389

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Donville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Donville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	34 443	14 927	19 516	19 516	1 284	976	917	1 246	1 819	881
Native	34 428	14 924	19 504	19 504	1 284	976	917	1 246	1 816	881
Foreign born	15	3	12	12	-	-	-	-	3	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	12	7	5	5	-	7	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	31 488	13 898	17 590	17 590	1 193	901	835	1 179	1 689	828
Speak a language other than English	705	293	412	412	21	41	-	10	31	4
Do not speak English "very well"	219	94	125	125	7	18	-	10	20	-
In linguistically isolated households	12	7	5	5	-	7	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	8 631	3 690	4 941	4 941	368	315	285	224	367	207
Preprimary school	441	193	248	248	19	16	19	-	13	15
Public school	408	184	224	224	19	16	10	-	13	15
Elementary or high school	7 038	3 095	3 943	3 943	337	255	248	205	321	184
Public school	6 981	3 063	3 918	3 918	337	255	248	198	320	184
College	1 152	402	750	750	12	44	18	19	33	8
Public college	926	320	606	606	12	38	10	14	27	6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	20 496	9 213	11 283	11 283	751	511	541	822	1 166	572
Less than 9th grade	5 664	3 271	2 393	2 393	276	171	227	277	438	185
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 383	2 328	3 055	3 055	227	107	116	242	341	106
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5 902	2 524	3 378	3 378	172	172	169	255	226	197
Some college, no degree	1 923	626	1 297	1 297	44	53	15	9	79	67
Associate degree	625	204	421	421	14	1	3	11	50	8
Bachelor's degree	636	150	486	486	18	3	8	23	9	9
Graduate or professional degree	363	110	253	253	-	4	3	5	23	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.1	39.2	51.7	51.7	33.0	45.6	36.6	36.9	33.2	49.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.9	2.8	6.5	6.5	2.4	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 516	1 537	1 503	1 503	1 497	1 344	1 566	1 377	1 499	1 244
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	31 488	13 898	17 590	17 590	1 193	901	835	1 179	1 689	828
Same house	19 238	10 027	9 211	9 211	777	600	524	705	1 219	602
Different house in United States	12 198	3 846	8 352	8 352	416	301	311	474	470	226
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 189	801	5 388	5 388	45	23	7	134	56	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 460	2 224	1 236	1 236	265	180	236	228	346	126
Different MSA/PMSA	1 567	494	1 073	1 073	41	76	66	68	43	64
Not in on MSA/PMSA	982	327	655	655	65	22	2	44	25	2
Abroad	52	25	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	14 140	6 439	7 701	7 701	572	423	289	592	730	345
Car, truck, or van	12 720	6 007	6 713	6 713	524	417	268	522	632	302
Drive alone	8 465	3 680	4 785	4 785	237	282	142	279	404	207
Carpooled	4 255	2 327	1 928	1 928	287	135	126	243	228	95
Public transportation	432	57	375	375	3	-	-	20	20	7
Other means	779	266	513	513	32	6	13	47	68	27
Worked at home	209	109	100	100	13	-	8	3	10	9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	24.0	16.9	16.9	24.9	17.2	30.3	29.0	19.6	21.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	11 134	4 118	7 016	7 016	243	143	116	199	638	235
Central city	8 293	1 671	6 622	6 622	18	4	-	79	117	12
Outside central city	2 841	2 447	394	394	225	139	116	120	521	223
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 006	2 321	685	685	329	280	173	393	92	110
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	25 054	11 103	13 951	13 951	883	673	664	989	1 382	659
In labor force	16 729	7 280	9 449	9 449	604	466	357	650	871	396
Employed	14 518	6 626	7 892	7 892	576	438	322	613	775	343
Unemployed	2 174	640	1 534	1 534	28	28	35	37	96	50
Percent of civilian labor force	13.0	8.8	16.3	16.3	4.6	6.0	9.8	5.7	11.0	12.7
Females 16 years and over	13 764	5 753	8 011	8 011	439	365	349	483	771	357
Employed	7 474	3 165	4 309	4 309	265	218	120	289	379	189
Unemployed	1 159	313	846	846	19	23	8	21	40	16
With own children under 6 years	2 236	801	1 435	1 435	133	64	41	70	71	45
In labor force	1 655	610	1 045	1 045	102	53	12	40	58	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 629	1 080	1 549	1 549	81	106	50	104	142	67
In labor force	2 115	848	1 267	1 267	63	90	23	88	123	44
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 192	923	1 269	1 269	73	85	48	74	102	20
Not enrolled in school	679	252	427	427	6	16	7	31	24	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	385	103	282	282	-	2	-	20	14	-
Not high school graduate	306	98	208	208	-	16	-	11	8	-
Employed	45	29	16	16	-	14	-	-	8	-
Unemployed	70	-	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	191	69	122	122	-	2	-	11	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	17 432	7 609	9 823	9 823	624	480	379	690	880	417
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	14 142	6 192	7 950	7 950	521	389	305	633	728	327
50 to 52 weeks	8 981	4 005	4 976	4 976	378	264	165	441	503	207
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	21 148	9 300	11 848	11 848	777	596	581	787	1 079	519
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 980	797	1 183	1 183	65	85	30	93	102	53
With a mobility limitation	755	351	404	404	12	32	16	9	56	28
In labor force	130	43	87	87	-	6	-	-	4	6
With a self-care limitation	1 623	631	992	992	65	59	30	89	95	50
With a work disability	2 269	1 105	1 164	1 164	92	52	81	76	180	118
In labor force	600	244	356	356	15	19	42	19	32	17
Prevented from working	1 490	765	725	725	66	33	29	57	141	90
No work disability	18 879	8 195	10 684	10 684	685	544	500	711	899	401
In labor force	15 602	6 762	8 840	8 840	584	439	315	617	798	355
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	3 530	1 680	1 850	1 850	106	77	83	149	274	110
With a mobility or self-care limitation	967	477	490	490	32	19	38	54	69	46
With a mobility limitation	751	370	381	381	32	15	30	34	50	46
With a self-care limitation	640	299	341	341	32	9	8	28	60	25

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Danville city, Danville city		
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 223	2 041	1 238	892	538	1 197	1 362	1 309	2 069
Native	1 223	2 041	1 238	892	538	1 197	1 362	1 309	2 069
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 176	1 869	1 175	821	444	1 151	1 197	1 191	1 894
Speak a language other than English	65	39	26	13	—	36	14	88	27
Do not speak English "very well"	17	—	9	13	—	—	14	31	10
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	279	525	270	170	146	337	444	208	556
Preprimary school	—	26	16	18	15	14	38	—	—
Public school	—	26	16	18	15	14	28	—	—
Elementary or high school	266	412	191	148	95	275	336	167	492
Public school	266	406	191	148	77	275	329	167	492
College	13	87	63	4	36	48	70	41	64
Public college	9	70	47	4	29	37	63	21	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	776	1 237	798	558	270	762	731	918	1 161
Less than 9th grade	265	488	312	158	66	271	18	225	314
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	242	260	146	135	76	187	141	183	357
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	198	309	282	182	101	162	320	278	330
Some college, no degree	35	97	39	69	27	60	101	110	102
Associate degree	6	43	14	6	—	41	31	30	29
Bachelor's degree	14	27	5	4	—	16	41	62	10
Graduate or professional degree	16	13	—	4	—	25	79	30	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	34.7	39.5	42.6	47.5	47.4	39.9	78.2	55.6	42.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	3.2	.6	1.4	—	5.4	16.4	10.0	2.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 474	1 691	1 384	1 496	2 143	1 617	1 321	1 018	1 775
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 176	1 869	1 175	821	444	1 151	1 197	1 191	1 894
Same house	952	1 497	997	586	157	929	505	721	930
Different house in United States	224	365	178	235	287	222	692	470	964
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	86	144	59	10	60	100	480	246	672
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	131	130	80	176	159	99	63	103	99
Different MSA/PMSA	—	64	6	5	17	18	108	59	106
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7	27	33	44	51	5	41	62	87
Abroad	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	574	781	622	442	223	516	615	604	696
Car, truck, or van	556	749	622	404	209	487	607	582	613
Drive alone	239	492	379	291	124	384	453	495	375
Carpooled	317	257	243	113	85	103	154	87	238
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	15	33
Other means	18	14	—	7	7	22	—	—	31
Walked at home	—	18	—	31	7	—	—	7	19
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.8	21.3	29.1	23.7	28.6	19.6	15.6	13.5	18.0
Walked in MSA/PMSA of residence	446	751	309	121	146	483	587	569	630
Central city	177	451	170	52	99	339	460	560	613
Outside central city	269	300	139	69	47	144	127	9	17
Walked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	128	30	313	321	77	33	28	35	66
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	948	1 474	1 016	664	336	922	876	1 003	1 480
In labor force	620	892	707	495	237	619	688	676	968
Employed	589	792	649	441	223	535	623	594	733
Unemployed	31	100	58	43	14	84	65	72	235
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	11.2	8.2	8.9	5.9	13.6	9.4	10.8	24.3
Females 16 years and over	511	710	539	349	179	461	540	533	899
Employed	293	339	370	236	87	217	346	318	425
Unemployed	24	45	27	11	4	51	65	27	139
With own children under 6 years	36	113	53	66	32	46	104	61	206
In labor force	16	95	41	66	21	46	60	48	143
With own children 6 to 17 years only	112	104	76	70	46	79	162	89	135
In labor force	91	72	76	60	23	52	162	65	109
Persons 16 to 19 years	95	133	90	58	17	100	73	30	150
Not enrolled in school	34	43	40	43	—	8	15	30	57
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	19	5	10	—	8	6	30	41
Not high school graduate	25	19	—	11	—	8	5	30	32
Employed	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Not in labor force	25	19	—	4	—	8	—	—	32
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	657	904	763	484	236	688	720	730	969
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	491	732	606	421	208	501	631	633	793
50 to 52 weeks	252	507	352	279	132	313	375	429	462
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	806	1 246	831	560	311	790	852	796	1 269
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	142	64	20	45	52	73	52	145
With a mobility limitation	7	48	37	10	38	38	34	—	115
In labor force	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	12
With a self-care limitation	6	113	27	16	23	31	54	52	46
With a work disability	48	169	66	47	55	70	52	57	260
In labor force	13	20	8	16	12	12	—	36	85
Prevented from working	18	118	58	31	43	54	41	21	170
Na work disability	758	1 077	765	513	256	720	800	739	1 009
In labor force	589	854	645	468	211	563	681	621	855
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	142	228	185	93	25	132	24	143	211
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	44	61	24	—	36	8	48	55
With a mobility limitation	13	31	56	17	—	22	8	42	55
With a self-care limitation	16	33	39	16	—	19	8	48	55

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 587	671	4 251	866	856	1 837	1 724	533	951
Native	2 587	671	4 246	859	856	1 837	1 724	533	951
Foreign born	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 325	598	3 894	763	768	1 620	1 533	469	874
Speak a language other than English	75	20	79	16	4	44	11	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	22	16	—	12	—	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	732	97	1 079	191	261	521	344	195	168
Preprimary school	34	—	50	14	11	56	35	5	—
Public school	34	—	50	14	7	46	35	5	—
Elementary or high school	568	88	867	149	183	394	295	164	148
Public school	568	88	863	149	183	386	295	164	148
College	130	9	162	28	67	71	14	26	20
Public college	111	9	137	21	49	62	14	21	20
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 455	458	2 512	431	482	984	1 029	246	592
Less than 9th grade	391	104	538	86	27	110	327	30	158
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	350	120	981	61	52	229	330	74	128
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	422	169	597	156	85	383	251	78	236
Some college, no degree	173	44	210	74	129	156	78	41	45
Associate degree	81	21	78	13	49	54	6	13	—
Bachelor's degree	19	—	95	29	117	25	22	10	25
Graduate or professional degree	19	—	13	12	23	27	15	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	49.1	51.1	39.5	65.9	83.6	65.5	36.2	57.7	51.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.6	—	4.3	9.5	29.0	5.3	3.6	4.1	4.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 716	1 798	1 440	1 500	1 291	1 499	1 683	1 683	1 308
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 325	598	3 894	763	768	1 620	1 533	469	874
Same house	1 317	211	2 217	388	327	653	833	220	629
Different house in United States	1 008	387	1 677	375	441	960	680	249	245
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	637	308	1 268	140	237	550	451	107	194
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	261	21	170	139	69	131	61	64	30
Different MSA/PMSA	59	26	132	80	58	156	162	66	21
Not in an MSA/PMSA	51	32	107	16	77	123	6	12	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	979	263	1 648	335	436	781	515	163	432
Car, truck, or van	902	165	1 280	286	415	690	389	150	409
Drove alone	580	147	847	227	332	468	261	111	305
Carpooled	322	18	433	59	83	222	128	39	104
Public transportation	54	19	120	19	11	47	43	—	6
Other means	15	71	212	30	6	44	76	6	17
Worked at home	8	8	36	—	4	—	7	7	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	17.0	15.4	18.1	17.3	17.9	20.8	22.5	16.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	889	237	1 521	288	351	710	487	136	414
Central city	832	232	1 478	269	333	684	465	130	374
Outside central city	57	5	43	19	18	26	22	6	40
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	90	26	127	47	85	71	28	27	18
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 835	528	3 151	579	590	1 199	1 288	292	746
In labor force	1 256	284	2 067	374	518	929	702	228	481
Employed	1 028	263	1 675	349	466	794	521	163	438
Unemployed	228	21	384	25	52	135	176	65	43
Percent of civilian labor force	18.2	7.4	18.6	6.7	10.0	14.5	25.3	28.5	8.9
Females 16 years and over	1 043	292	1 798	333	326	756	753	181	364
Employed	592	85	895	217	243	472	259	97	246
Unemployed	75	11	222	17	34	86	110	25	20
With own children under 6 years	180	37	249	78	84	162	131	67	56
In labor force	160	13	173	55	67	141	74	39	56
With own children 6 to 17 years only	243	19	333	70	88	152	116	39	71
In labor force	176	19	288	54	83	119	79	31	50
Persons 16 to 19 years	195	14	346	64	45	97	128	19	67
Not enrolled in school	86	—	94	23	15	31	38	7	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	61	—	71	4	8	16	38	7	—
Not high school graduate	51	—	42	4	5	—	32	—	7
Employed	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7
Unemployed	30	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—
Not in labor force	21	—	42	—	3	—	24	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 298	324	2 095	402	532	914	769	250	523
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	992	282	1 628	316	428	773	561	236	437
50 to 52 weeks	644	200	1 104	177	286	494	274	133	262
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 555	362	2 678	487	571	1 091	984	264	595
With a mobility or self-care limitation	297	23	179	20	—	123	126	14	106
With a mobility limitation	55	15	56	4	—	31	50	—	33
In labor force	21	—	13	4	—	13	17	—	7
With a self-care limitation	289	15	165	20	—	117	95	14	100
With a work disability	151	55	224	48	6	68	133	6	77
In labor force	30	6	77	21	6	43	39	6	7
Prevented from working	110	49	116	27	—	18	87	—	63
No work disability	1 404	307	2 454	439	565	1 023	851	258	518
In labor force	1 207	254	1 929	340	512	875	620	215	457
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	280	99	453	74	19	108	272	28	99
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	36	146	15	—	17	35	16	20
With a mobility limitation	63	36	105	8	—	17	21	11	15
With a self-care limitation	20	17	104	15	—	17	26	5	10

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Donville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	14 518	6 626	7 892	7 892	576	438	322	613	775	343
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	390	165	225	225	18	8	5	4	27	5
Professional specialty occupations	880	253	627	627	7	10	3	25	36	13
Technicians and related support occupations	199	65	134	134	14	6	—	—	10	5
Sales occupations	809	243	566	566	—	15	5	10	16	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	993	429	564	564	46	21	38	36	56	25
Private household occupations	154	67	87	87	—	4	—	4	20	—
Protective service occupations	115	53	62	62	—	3	—	4	8	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 326	743	1 583	1 583	68	38	32	49	118	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	332	308	24	24	22	16	44	17	51	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 309	679	630	630	50	45	13	76	69	44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 915	2 672	2 243	2 243	268	219	141	291	252	137
Transportation and material moving occupations	706	285	421	421	11	21	29	31	33	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 390	664	726	726	72	32	12	66	79	12
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	11 383	4 568	6 815	6 815	363	286	316	429	562	278
Less than \$5,000	1 530	454	1 076	1 076	45	18	25	65	44	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 899	660	1 239	1 239	43	34	65	44	92	29
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 496	537	959	959	44	17	71	44	94	54
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 458	1 006	1 452	1 452	61	89	54	99	83	63
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 613	798	815	815	91	51	67	65	129	44
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 385	622	763	763	42	52	21	56	60	43
\$50,000 to \$74,999	885	439	446	446	37	25	13	44	51	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999	92	35	57	57	—	—	—	12	9	2
\$100,000 or more	25	17	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars)	17 193	20 989	15 635	15 635	24 331	22 115	14 797	19 432	18 571	19 583
Mean (dollars)	22 373	25 162	20 504	20 504	23 945	25 275	19 388	25 738	24 228	24 180
Families	8 712	3 791	4 921	4 921	306	248	251	365	469	225
Median income (dollars)	20 176	23 043	18 393	18 393	25 278	21 731	16 433	21 141	21 394	22 132
Per capita income (dollars)	7 484	7 672	7 340	7 340	6 551	7 132	6 123	8 378	7 407	7 529
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	11 383	4 568	6 815	6 815	363	286	316	429	562	278
With earnings	9 316	3 761	5 555	5 555	310	272	242	347	449	238
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 640	26 777	21 516	21 516	25 154	24 408	20 915	27 980	25 280	24 375
With Social Security income	3 157	1 368	1 789	1 789	76	60	109	120	194	99
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 238	4 955	5 454	5 454	4 701	4 940	4 868	5 074	5 783	4 370
With public assistance income	1 916	849	1 067	1 067	124	36	67	76	134	78
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 870	3 533	2 343	2 343	3 501	2 109	5 152	3 170	4 593	2 740
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	25 137	27 232	23 524	23 524	26 295	25 379	21 193	28 114	24 972	26 255
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 818	27 995	21 301	21 301	30 123	27 574	19 473	31 560	26 857	28 924
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 542	31 034	32 089	32 089	30 003	30 733	24 448	31 984	28 759	31 592
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 434	33 798	33 108	33 108	34 279	33 013	30 194	36 992	33 675	36 580
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 020	19 112	14 648	14 648	12 669	16 571	17 747	22 195	21 697	18 616
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 037	15 359	11 008	11 008	9 701	11 685	9 805	22 963	19 514	14 559
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	8 712	3 791	4 921	4 921	306	248	251	365	469	225
Householder worked in 1989	6 517	2 794	3 723	3 723	246	193	183	263	317	161
With related children under 18 years	5 069	2 008	3 061	3 061	230	183	126	184	222	124
With related children under 5 years	2 080	703	1 377	1 377	99	45	54	65	78	43
Married-couple families	4 974	2 577	2 397	2 397	227	157	159	237	232	103
Householder worked in 1989	3 957	1 991	1 966	1 966	184	135	104	180	168	84
With related children under 18 years	2 637	1 277	1 360	1 360	174	114	52	118	106	63
With related children under 5 years	994	440	554	554	82	22	16	26	47	21
Female householder, no husband present	3 253	1 000	2 253	2 253	61	85	70	108	217	97
Householder worked in 1989	2 233	663	1 570	1 570	44	56	57	70	134	62
With related children under 18 years	2 227	613	1 614	1 614	48	63	52	57	105	48
With related children under 5 years	1 000	217	783	783	17	23	32	39	22	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3 592	1 133	2 459	2 459	78	59	112	80	148	74
Nonfamily householder	2 671	777	1 894	1 894	57	38	65	64	93	53
65 years and over	1 008	310	698	698	17	10	32	39	54	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	33 903	14 734	19 169	19 169	1 284	976	901	1 188	1 790	849
Persons under 18 years	10 268	4 190	6 078	6 078	447	352	263	294	508	232
Related children under 18 years	10 253	4 190	6 063	6 063	447	352	263	294	508	232
Related children 5 to 17 years	7 349	3 184	4 165	4 165	356	277	181	227	378	180
Persons 65 years and over	3 530	1 680	1 850	1 850	106	77	83	149	274	110
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 124	708	1 416	1 416	44	44	45	71	92	42
Percent below poverty level	24.4	18.7	28.8	28.8	14.4	17.7	17.9	19.5	19.6	18.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 116	262	854	854	20	14	16	34	49	13
With related children under 18 years	1 548	385	1 163	1 163	26	29	34	39	40	27
With related children under 5 years	779	163	616	616	19	10	19	18	16	15
Married-couple families	645	381	264	264	22	9	16	32	38	12
Householder worked in 1989	292	137	155	155	8	—	—	12	20	4
With related children under 18 years	350	158	192	192	9	7	5	5	15	10
With related children under 5 years	139	41	98	98	9	—	—	—	11	2
Female householder, no husband present	1 370	282	1 088	1 088	22	31	23	32	54	26
Householder worked in 1989	762	109	653	653	12	14	10	22	29	7
With related children under 18 years	1 134	191	943	943	17	18	23	27	25	13
With related children under 5 years	596	100	496	496	10	10	13	18	5	9
Unrelated individuals	1 463	474	989	989	42	10	52	33	61	27
Nonfamily householder	1 001	262	739	739	37	6	25	26	30	15
65 years and over	621	180	441	441	17	4	25	23	16	10
Persons	8 882	2 873	6 009	6 009	218	164	254	264	314	198
Percent below poverty level	26.2	19.5	31.3	31.3	17.0	16.8	28.2	22.2	17.5	23.3
Persons under 18 years	3 592	932	2 660	2 660	79	71	122	76	73	67
Related children under 18 years	3 577	932	2 645	2 645	79	71	122	76	73	67
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 369	686	1 683	1 683	62	56	91	51	58	46
Persons 65 years and over	1 306	647	659	659	45	18	47	75	96	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 568	1 198	2 370	2 370	111	43	121	124	58	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	11 842	4 242	7 600	7 600	378	238	419	422	499	258

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Donville city, Donville city		
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	589	792	649	441	223	535	623	594	733
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	20	19	20	—	19	50	41	—
Professional specialty occupations	26	56	6	13	9	28	59	37	67
Technicians and related support occupations	4	—	14	—	—	12	9	8	37
Sales occupations	17	54	39	16	—	30	30	53	84
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20	37	76	26	—	26	82	52	61
Private household occupations	16	2	14	7	—	—	—	—	11
Protective service occupations	6	6	—	—	—	6	10	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	25	92	46	47	14	114	100	146	116
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	59	8	—	7	49	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	67	70	64	99	19	35	36	38	55
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	245	321	272	195	88	135	188	125	213
Transportation and material moving occupations	30	16	8	9	53	12	30	51	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	103	59	83	9	33	69	29	43	42
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	353	608	387	259	148	368	426	462	748
Less than \$5,000	60	79	8	18	11	42	56	19	131
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63	132	44	43	11	44	8	72	142
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24	69	34	7	15	52	21	77	151
\$15,000 to \$24,999	85	141	105	64	39	80	79	143	159
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27	51	74	42	52	42	75	38	89
\$35,000 to \$49,999	59	57	74	63	7	47	90	70	54
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35	68	40	22	13	61	97	27	22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	16	—
\$100,000 or more	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 844	16 277	25 156	24 811	24 167	21 635	32 353	20 167	13 311
Mean (dollars)	23 134	26 300	27 980	27 185	23 850	26 734	32 164	24 540	16 700
Families	280	520	308	217	123	308	399	325	530
Median income (dollars)	21 731	16 862	27 000	27 159	21 641	23 846	33 047	23 774	16 354
Per capita income (dollars)	6 966	8 280	8 741	8 164	6 579	7 993	9 799	9 659	6 226
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	353	608	387	259	148	368	426	462	748
With earnings	275	441	337	202	144	313	392	392	594
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 931	31 310	28 240	32 020	23 338	27 826	32 932	23 194	17 130
With Social Security income	119	179	132	85	19	109	44	138	198
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 792	4 873	5 611	4 542	2 867	4 928	4 441	8 719	5 004
With public assistance income	57	115	59	25	18	51	78	11	136
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 495	3 457	3 518	2 819	2 588	2 274	3 335	3 200	2 317
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	25 868	28 971	31 567	28 127	23 595	29 726	32 530	28 621	20 138
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 035	28 333	30 246	30 333	23 061	18 806	30 206	27 505	20 427
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 560	32 881	34 161	32 995	25 475	34 245	43 732	26 214	27 870
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 941	36 117	35 174	33 295	26 090	27 832	43 869	31 624	30 947
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 194	14 736	23 177	12 903	17 393	11 948	15 264	30 683	15 961
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 515	9 097	21 785	8 120	12 900	6 520	13 925	14 672	12 046
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	280	520	308	217	123	308	399	325	530
Householder worked in 1989	183	363	248	151	115	226	357	252	396
With related children under 18 years	169	239	112	123	84	126	286	123	342
With related children under 5 years	22	106	43	50	45	30	99	56	183
Married-couple families	200	393	237	158	103	244	242	212	196
Householder worked in 1989	143	280	195	123	99	186	242	163	161
With related children under 18 years	122	164	70	103	64	69	151	88	126
With related children under 5 years	—	86	38	30	30	19	44	47	48
Female householder, no husband present	73	80	59	31	16	59	157	86	265
Householder worked in 1989	40	51	46	17	16	35	115	62	197
With related children under 18 years	47	50	35	12	16	52	135	35	202
With related children under 5 years	22	12	5	12	11	6	55	9	127
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	90	143	79	63	50	94	63	164	238
Nonfamily householder	73	88	79	42	25	60	27	137	218
65 years and over	22	29	26	8	—	24	—	25	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 223	2 037	1 238	885	498	1 190	1 353	1 255	2 063
Persons under 18 years	314	605	264	240	170	297	510	306	661
Related children under 18 years	314	605	264	240	170	297	510	306	661
Related children 5 to 17 years	267	433	201	169	91	258	345	188	492
Persons 65 years and over	142	228	185	93	25	132	24	143	211
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	92	140	8	44	29	47	64	13	166
Percent below poverty level	32.9	26.9	2.6	20.3	23.6	15.3	16.0	4.0	31.3
Householder worked in 1989	23	54	—	—	21	8	30	13	77
With related children under 18 years	45	59	—	20	25	41	56	13	131
With related children under 5 years	16	28	—	11	11	—	40	13	57
Married-couple families	72	104	—	21	25	20	—	13	37
Householder worked in 1989	23	39	—	—	21	—	—	13	17
With related children under 18 years	29	30	—	13	21	14	—	13	25
With related children under 5 years	—	8	—	4	7	—	—	13	8
Female householder, no husband present	20	25	8	14	—	27	64	—	100
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	—	—	—	8	30	—	42
With related children under 18 years	16	18	—	7	—	27	56	—	100
With related children under 5 years	16	12	—	7	—	—	40	—	49
Unrelated individuals	35	78	27	18	18	50	12	19	125
Nonfamily householder	27	37	27	8	—	19	5	19	114
65 years and over	22	18	16	8	—	13	—	19	40
Persons	366	531	43	127	121	229	275	76	704
Percent below poverty level	29.9	26.1	3.5	14.4	24.3	19.2	20.3	6.1	34.1
Persons under 18 years	103	168	—	28	47	98	183	35	281
Related children under 18 years	103	168	—	28	47	98	183	35	281
Related children 5 to 17 years	65	113	—	16	30	98	91	—	226
Persons 65 years and over	74	109	32	56	9	39	—	19	77
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	158	229	8	50	59	167	255	—	232
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	408	729	187	165	156	309	328	255	814

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oonville city, Oonville city—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 028	263	1 675	349	466	794	521	163	438
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	—	23	17	10	11	31	30	—	12
Professional specialty occupations.....	59	9	93	23	114	73	13	13	17
Technicians and related support occupations.....	29	—	18	6	4	6	4	7	6
Sales occupations.....	73	15	103	22	32	64	20	2	48
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	43	—	85	55	17	67	50	25	24
Private household occupations.....	13	—	30	—	—	4	24	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	—	—	24	—	—	28	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	192	35	456	76	66	157	92	24	65
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	19	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	48	31	141	18	64	64	73	6	47
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	392	54	471	87	107	221	116	67	146
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	60	19	80	11	35	19	33	—	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	100	77	152	41	16	60	66	19	56
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	900	275	1 443	271	306	669	641	149	344
Less than \$5,000.....	181	43	224	34	8	110	199	27	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	169	78	371	67	23	117	132	11	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	102	88	199	22	31	40	99	17	94
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	165	24	270	42	69	191	127	44	120
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	111	—	151	53	56	125	33	39	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	127	42	139	25	50	31	31	6	53
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	33	—	81	23	63	48	14	5	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	12	—	5	—	6	7	6	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	14 688	10 764	12 676	16 078	29 091	17 681	9 370	18 393	16 596
Mean (dollars).....	19 117	14 976	18 728	22 523	33 064	20 190	13 587	19 800	20 475
Families.....	657	123	991	209	252	463	449	124	272
Median income (dollars).....	16 458	11 550	17 202	21 563	30 833	18 634	9 871	19 792	17 312
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 812	7 523	6 356	7 487	11 756	7 479	5 175	5 666	7 149
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	900	275	1 443	271	306	669	641	149	344
With earnings.....	725	189	1 145	222	298	531	477	136	291
Mean earnings (dollars).....	20 496	16 656	20 168	24 462	32 330	21 830	12 821	19 637	20 087
With Social Security income.....	236	86	466	73	28	142	241	10	87
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 874	4 956	5 014	5 793	6 198	5 541	5 262	9 840	5 589
With public assistance income.....	174	80	245	33	20	78	130	24	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 091	3 411	2 018	1 265	1 908	2 955	2 482	1 488	950
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	21 747	19 427	22 163	25 604	35 336	22 090	14 242	21 626	22 912
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	20 418	19 758	18 080	20 981	32 342	16 844	8 632	20 493	22 960
Married-couple families (dollars).....	29 631	30 054	31 116	39 262	43 523	36 338	20 721	29 319	24 905
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	30 637	43 444	31 648	35 586	41 137	28 423	14 555	28 347	24 365
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	13 911	15 200	12 935	13 696	18 888	12 519	10 559	8 867	18 657
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 870	8 234	8 518	9 051	19 986	10 258	6 548	7 643	21 086
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families.....	657	123	991	209	252	463	449	124	272
Householder worked in 1989.....	505	56	688	158	236	383	261	111	206
With related children under 18 years.....	440	64	583	147	197	328	255	98	139
With related children under 5 years.....	178	36	233	65	103	132	134	64	69
Married-couple families.....	321	35	481	92	176	176	160	79	146
Householder worked in 1989.....	259	27	362	69	169	158	106	74	103
With related children under 18 years.....	188	18	233	63	121	120	64	65	80
With related children under 5 years.....	56	6	76	12	72	51	32	53	37
Female householder, no husband present.....	317	88	477	107	57	263	275	39	84
Householder worked in 1989.....	227	29	315	85	48	208	147	31	73
With related children under 18 years.....	233	46	339	78	57	198	183	33	59
With related children under 5 years.....	110	30	157	53	21	71	102	11	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	280	225	634	90	84	282	222	27	86
Nonfamily householder.....	243	152	452	62	54	206	192	25	72
65 years and over.....	98	56	205	34	—	62	107	5	36
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 587	588	4 212	840	852	1 820	1 697	533	899
Persons under 18 years.....	833	141	1 285	308	292	645	485	248	236
Related children under 18 years.....	833	141	1 270	308	292	645	485	248	236
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	571	77	922	205	208	428	294	184	159
Persons 65 years and over.....	280	99	453	74	19	108	272	28	99
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	228	26	331	71	28	178	232	33	35
Percent below poverty level.....	34.7	21.1	33.4	34.0	11.1	38.4	51.7	26.6	12.9
Householder worked in 1989.....	139	7	209	42	19	119	156	25	7
With related children under 18 years.....	192	26	250	71	28	156	173	27	35
With related children under 5 years.....	86	15	121	45	23	73	104	11	23
Married-couple families.....	40	—	60	15	5	12	52	—	30
Householder worked in 1989.....	21	—	40	—	5	6	46	—	7
With related children under 18 years.....	29	—	33	15	5	12	30	—	30
With related children under 5 years.....	9	—	8	—	5	12	20	—	23
Female householder, no husband present.....	176	26	271	56	13	159	180	27	5
Householder worked in 1989.....	106	7	169	42	4	113	110	19	—
With related children under 18 years.....	151	26	217	56	13	144	143	27	5
With related children under 5 years.....	65	15	113	45	8	61	84	11	—
Unrelated individuals.....	139	80	271	31	25	98	119	5	44
Nonfamily householder.....	128	46	168	16	14	73	94	5	36
65 years and over.....	70	32	99	11	—	41	83	—	36
Persons.....	949	182	1 487	306	140	666	889	102	179
Percent below poverty level.....	36.7	31.0	35.3	36.4	16.4	36.6	52.4	19.1	19.9
Persons under 18 years.....	408	76	633	153	78	324	354	51	68
Related children under 18 years.....	408	76	618	153	78	324	354	51	68
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	277	48	416	76	54	207	199	36	42
Persons 65 years and over.....	129	36	165	18	5	46	118	—	36
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	356	96	504	103	72	217	441	65	18
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 152	268	1 867	409	155	773	1 045	165	288

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Donville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
All housing units.....	46 158	22 861	23 297	23 297	1 564	1 949	2 150	1 444	2 076	1 304
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	696	574	122	122	40	36	58	37	44	10
1985 to 1988	2 999	2 328	671	671	131	115	271	102	84	57
1980 to 1984	3 402	2 332	1 070	1 070	80	135	300	130	146	90
1970 to 1979	10 750	6 306	4 444	4 444	450	553	686	402	334	262
1960 to 1969	8 109	3 906	4 203	4 203	284	547	363	181	328	216
1950 to 1959	7 123	2 902	4 221	4 221	228	223	130	263	370	314
1940 to 1949	5 036	1 651	3 385	3 385	115	156	94	74	179	140
1939 or earlier	8 043	2 862	5 181	5 181	236	184	248	255	591	215
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	323	126	197	197	6	—	62	10	2	2
1 bedroom	3 866	983	2 883	2 883	32	90	150	65	147	97
2 bedrooms	16 691	7 947	8 744	8 744	523	718	858	490	692	428
3 bedrooms	19 580	11 032	8 548	8 548	805	956	873	679	972	606
4 bedrooms	4 558	2 304	2 254	2 254	166	177	160	174	218	129
5 or more bedrooms	1 140	469	671	671	32	8	47	26	45	42
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	111	10	101	101	—	—	10	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	451	—	451	451	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	69	32	37	37	—	—	32	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	45 065	22 101	22 964	22 964	1 476	1 883	2 017	1 398	2 027	1 278
Source of water, public system or private company	25 177	3 790	21 387	21 387	19	606	284	4	933	591
Sewage disposal, public sewer	22 364	1 924	20 440	20 440	35	51	250	16	685	446
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 634	1 437	197	197	174	97	228	94	106	74
Owner-occupied housing units	547	272	75	75	41	21	48	18	57	31
Renter-occupied housing units	734	640	94	94	104	32	78	67	35	36
Occupied housing units	42 325	20 613	21 712	21 712	1 467	1 824	1 362	1 269	1 915	1 240
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	13 911	499	13 412	13 412	—	7	8	—	136	29
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 989	1 631	358	358	36	74	83	97	207	86
Electricity	11 174	6 325	4 849	4 849	432	509	327	281	454	314
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10 382	7 961	2 421	2 421	571	907	480	473	760	552
All other fuels	4 805	4 155	650	650	422	327	464	418	358	259
No fuel used	64	42	22	22	6	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	5 636	1 746	3 890	3 890	127	148	123	133	241	196
1	13 165	5 227	7 938	7 938	325	454	375	346	593	387
2	14 526	7 777	6 749	6 749	532	740	509	427	652	370
3 or more	8 998	5 863	3 135	3 135	483	482	355	363	429	287
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	29 316	16 411	12 905	12 905	1 209	1 417	1 124	1 027	1 407	900
1989 to March 1990	1 854	1 132	722	722	77	115	72	80	57	53
1985 to 1988	5 378	3 385	1 993	1 993	228	277	211	163	257	104
1980 to 1984	3 656	2 228	1 428	1 428	127	141	184	155	171	130
1970 to 1979	7 659	4 562	3 097	3 097	333	395	366	243	392	202
1969 or earlier	10 769	5 104	5 665	5 665	444	489	291	386	530	411
Renter-occupied housing units	13 009	4 202	8 807	8 807	258	407	238	242	508	340
1989 to March 1990	4 354	1 296	3 058	3 058	53	163	42	44	149	83
1985 to 1988	4 778	1 484	3 294	3 294	82	129	75	101	205	151
1980 to 1984	1 715	509	1 206	1 206	32	51	33	28	67	58
1970 to 1979	1 299	464	835	835	49	25	42	35	72	36
1969 or earlier	863	449	414	414	42	39	46	34	15	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	4 048	1 763	2 285	2 285	153	199	140	167	191	101
Householder 65 years and over	11 687	5 042	6 645	6 645	374	371	294	357	631	437
Owner-occupied housing units	9 140	4 320	4 820	4 820	310	318	266	314	500	361
Locking complete plumbing facilities	498	441	57	57	50	31	46	16	35	36
No telephone in unit	430	252	178	178	4	24	27	19	33	39
No vehicle available	2 901	990	1 911	1 911	66	58	63	57	130	139
Complete plumbing facilities	41 044	19 501	21 543	21 543	1 322	1 771	1 236	1 184	1 823	1 173
1.00 or less persons per room	40 074	19 022	21 052	21 052	1 282	1 705	1 180	1 154	1 755	1 156
1.01 or more persons per room	970	479	491	491	40	66	56	30	68	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 281	1 112	169	169	145	53	126	85	92	67
1.00 or less persons per room	1 130	961	169	169	111	48	111	67	76	67
1.01 or more persons per room	151	151	—	—	34	5	15	18	16	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 862	32 258	33 631	33 631	29 171	30 585	28 263	30 548	32 752	28 967
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 057	20 260	17 006	17 006	14 504	20 235	18 134	14 341	20 687	29 565
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 228	2 902	4 326	4 326	254	242	230	253	286	244
Owner-occupied housing units	3 206	1 915	1 291	1 291	163	156	159	162	219	148
Renter-occupied housing units	4 022	987	3 035	3 035	91	86	71	91	67	96

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.								
	Troct 107	Troct 108.98	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 111	Troct 112.98	Troct 113.98	Troct 114	Troct 115.97
All housing units.....	812	2 743	1 014	2 397	1 077	1 143	1 771	1 402	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	18	95	32	43	35	46	58	22	—
1985 to 1988.....	69	208	121	524	136	114	222	174	—
1980 to 1984.....	46	459	126	219	137	112	264	88	—
1970 to 1979.....	251	812	180	583	319	312	664	498	—
1960 to 1969.....	145	383	194	331	171	236	225	295	—
1950 to 1959.....	123	293	135	273	98	108	175	161	—
1940 to 1949.....	71	229	85	191	98	91	75	53	—
1939 or earlier.....	89	264	141	233	83	124	88	111	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	5	6	—	21	6	6	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	25	93	28	53	43	56	50	54	—
2 bedrooms.....	319	890	264	889	456	452	522	438	—
3 bedrooms.....	342	1 437	552	1 201	401	538	943	720	—
4 bedrooms.....	96	252	137	212	131	73	213	166	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	25	65	33	21	40	18	43	24	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	751	2 636	984	2 348	1 064	1 121	1 740	1 363	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	9	132	3	172	73	85	791	88	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	20	56	3	66	57	65	139	35	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	117	212	48	101	50	38	28	70	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	26	68	25	61	25	12	13	26	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	65	109	7	19	15	26	15	32	—
Occupied housing units.....	722	2 554	933	2 230	986	1 080	1 662	1 354	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	40	—	64	10	19	153	33	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	75	211	151	225	80	96	94	116	—
Electricity.....	106	903	237	805	294	306	776	581	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	339	793	380	787	399	513	537	455	—
All other fuels.....	197	593	165	338	203	146	102	163	—
No fuel used.....	5	14	—	11	—	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	68	185	41	161	66	78	90	89	—
1.....	169	635	189	457	262	329	380	318	—
2.....	216	1 079	404	819	393	382	718	529	—
3 or more.....	269	655	299	793	265	291	474	418	—
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	549	2 082	760	1 910	761	809	1 379	1 070	—
1989 to March 1990.....	20	148	39	156	48	77	122	68	—
1985 to 1988.....	110	482	183	538	136	154	298	244	—
1980 to 1984.....	60	335	138	219	81	107	241	139	—
1970 to 1979.....	173	540	141	464	237	245	459	372	—
1969 or earlier.....	186	577	259	533	259	226	259	247	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	173	472	173	320	225	271	283	284	—
1989 to March 1990.....	51	118	50	112	84	125	130	84	—
1985 to 1988.....	38	136	56	122	113	66	107	103	—
1980 to 1984.....	34	54	19	29	7	45	6	46	—
1970 to 1979.....	18	71	32	34	—	—	23	27	—
1969 or earlier.....	32	93	16	23	21	35	17	24	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	76	221	63	84	112	116	59	81	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	195	656	183	408	246	270	281	339	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	158	552	164	381	229	226	258	283	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	24	71	11	37	34	15	4	31	—
No telephone in unit.....	4	23	18	8	33	6	—	14	—
No vehicle available.....	40	100	28	140	41	49	37	42	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	631	2 377	901	2 150	946	1 042	1 634	1 296	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	597	2 348	873	2 124	930	1 019	1 614	1 270	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	34	29	28	26	16	23	20	26	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	91	177	32	80	40	38	28	58	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	64	147	32	80	40	38	28	52	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	27	30	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 004	31 985	35 758	32 310	29 515	33 433	40 944	33 106	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 198	18 644	23 933	20 221	21 509	17 643	24 472	21 164	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	175	381	117	198	143	123	112	144	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	108	253	57	157	105	50	69	109	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	67	128	60	41	38	73	43	35	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.				Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
All housing units.....	—	—	15	—	2 712	2 058	2 084	2 116
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	21	9	—	11
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	91	102	62	8
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	172	84	51	58
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	1 031	617	159	222
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	7	—	555	501	165	524
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	8	—	628	433	729	232
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	—	116	270	367	382
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	98	42	551	679
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	42	14	16	8
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	155	342	275	345
2 bedrooms.....	—	—	8	—	829	757	871	896
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	7	—	1 356	807	761	647
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	291	116	71	157
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	39	22	90	63
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	245	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	—	15	—	2 685	2 044	2 084	2 064
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	—	—	—	2 691	2 001	2 084	1 969
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	—	—	2 659	1 941	2 067	1 862
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	28	22	—	41
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	20	16	—	23
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	18
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	15	—	2 582	1 992	1 942	1 945
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	—	—	—	1 487	1 174	1 711	1 346
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	—	29	11	37
Electricity.....	—	—	—	—	1 004	646	148	366
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	15	—	35	134	33	123
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	56	9	39	73
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	—	—	192	137	544	592
1.....	—	—	8	—	944	827	577	668
2.....	—	—	7	—	924	829	598	467
3 or more.....	—	—	—	—	522	199	223	218
Vehicles per household.....	—	—	1.5	—	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	—	1 818	1 166	1 174	905
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	147	106	35	13
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	317	203	107	82
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	168	125	131	77
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	503	228	255	189
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	7	—	683	504	646	544
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	—	764	826	768	1 040
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	8	—	298	299	263	341
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	307	296	350	373
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	70	129	60	181
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	68	95	62	91
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	21	7	33	54
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	116	127	198	294
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	598	587	719	681
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	531	394	603	460
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	23
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	27	24
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	84	113	231	264
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	15	—	2 554	1 976	1 942	1 904
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	15	—	2 516	1 943	1 895	1 856
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	38	33	47	48
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	28	16	—	41
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	28	16	—	41
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	71 300	—	34 616	31 722	22 884	24 127
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	26 500	—	22 113	20 004	14 327	15 052
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	—	—	242	237	463	565
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	76	87	150	147
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	166	150	313	418

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
All housing units.....	606	2 175	1 755	1 425	1 868	1 966	1 049	783
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	28	13	23	—	—	—	6
1985 to 1988.....	13	21	12	86	30	59	6	28
1980 to 1984.....	124	95	20	94	113	68	7	20
1970 to 1979.....	43	158	114	432	432	286	69	334
1960 to 1969.....	63	366	122	305	513	418	121	147
1950 to 1959.....	—	145	268	187	196	373	347	96
1940 to 1949.....	42	302	371	222	247	362	161	81
1939 or earlier.....	321	1 060	835	76	337	400	338	71
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	50	21	—	—	46	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	278	441	190	130	114	350	92	45
2 bedrooms.....	205	785	572	423	798	807	424	292
3 bedrooms.....	38	668	575	636	657	582	380	318
4 bedrooms.....	11	159	314	189	229	207	102	104
5 or more bedrooms.....	24	101	104	47	24	20	51	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	87	—	12	—	7	23	14	63
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	558	2 159	1 750	1 413	1 827	1 937	1 017	777
Source of water, public system or private company.....	606	2 175	1 755	1 328	1 840	1 957	1 035	396
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	606	2 167	1 755	1 294	1 824	1 941	1 009	337
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	—	7	16	—	20	19	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	14	—	7	8	—	14	19	6
Occupied housing units.....	525	1 889	1 666	1 370	1 770	1 858	918	727
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	281	1 499	1 367	778	1 231	1 409	657	105
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	22	13	30	14	5	10	67
Electricity.....	233	289	174	330	375	351	128	215
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	42	81	190	140	58	91	290
All other fuels.....	11	22	24	42	10	35	32	50
No fuel used.....	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	291	645	197	171	233	387	314	38
1.....	165	764	658	459	629	813	314	295
2.....	44	336	591	449	572	484	192	272
3 or more.....	25	144	220	291	336	174	98	122
Vehicles per household.....	.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	55	729	1 113	981	1 118	949	509	448
1989 to March 1990.....	—	30	62	45	41	44	28	55
1985 to 1988.....	—	66	246	229	122	134	57	91
1980 to 1984.....	4	106	124	105	133	108	56	24
1970 to 1979.....	13	246	211	268	250	266	83	145
1969 or earlier.....	38	281	470	334	572	397	285	133
Renter-occupied housing units.....	470	1 160	553	389	652	909	409	279
1989 to March 1990.....	115	362	113	204	227	293	184	126
1985 to 1988.....	212	427	258	119	243	387	82	68
1980 to 1984.....	136	163	59	58	61	105	61	30
1970 to 1979.....	7	119	82	8	79	110	37	26
1969 or earlier.....	—	89	41	—	42	14	45	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	131	299	50	146	113	278	219	125
Householder 65 years and over.....	236	559	696	318	548	502	339	129
Owner-occupied housing units.....	31	267	452	279	450	357	281	99
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No telephone in unit.....	14	35	4	—	—	29	16	13
No vehicle available.....	164	261	148	60	182	169	94	24
Complete plumbing facilities.....	511	1 889	1 659	1 362	1 770	1 838	899	721
1.00 or less persons per room.....	483	1 799	1 642	1 341	1 738	1 788	858	696
1.01 or more persons per room.....	28	90	17	21	32	50	41	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	14	—	7	8	—	20	19	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	14	—	7	8	—	20	19	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 401	27 012	57 342	34 391	33 666	27 977	31 107	50 161
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	10 934	14 579	21 185	15 365	21 227	14 145	9 167	27 613
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	198	626	194	234	284	519	365	108
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	116	46	73	133	107	99	42
Renter-occupied housing units.....	192	510	148	161	151	412	266	66

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.							
	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98
All housing units	1 131	1 557	—	—	12	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	81	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	70	82	—	—	12	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	222	325	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	174	229	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	239	348	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	198	264	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	147	226	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	82	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	491	587	—	—	7	—	—	—
3 bedrooms	435	683	—	—	5	—	—	—
4 bedrooms	86	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	37	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 110	1 527	—	—	12	—	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company	667	878	—	—	5	—	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	557	416	—	—	5	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 037	1 479	—	—	12	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	185	182	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	44	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	188	390	—	—	12	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	502	702	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	118	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	57	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	467	358	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	336	643	—	—	12	—	—	—
3 or more	177	386	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.0	—	—	2.0	—	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	736	1 192	—	—	12	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	36	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	121	213	—	—	5	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	79	181	—	—	7	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	171	269	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	329	449	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	301	287	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	104	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	54	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	36	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	7	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	104	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	351	382	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	296	320	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	49	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 032	1 474	—	—	12	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 014	1 471	—	—	12	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 725	38 950	—	—	24 731	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 892	20 255	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	140	151	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	106	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	34	48	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Danville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 431	9 892	11 539	11 539	525	997	545	472	964	618
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	11 090	5 580	5 510	5 510	256	519	279	211	408	231
Less than \$300	1 843	973	870	870	58	81	71	72	78	47
\$300 to \$399	2 069	1 068	1 001	1 001	53	118	40	36	71	47
\$400 to \$499	2 049	1 095	954	954	40	116	55	76	93	58
\$500 to \$599	1 794	854	940	940	65	69	27	13	82	22
\$600 to \$799	1 964	982	982	982	25	103	56	14	46	44
\$800 to \$999	778	383	395	395	—	16	19	—	19	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	494	209	285	285	15	16	11	—	19	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	83	16	67	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	16	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	478	467	492	492	456	455	437	396	447	430
Not mortgaged	10 341	4 312	6 029	6 029	269	478	266	261	556	387
Less than \$100	1 342	751	591	591	50	59	77	61	94	53
\$100 to \$199	6 879	2 822	4 057	4 057	182	402	152	153	294	256
\$200 to \$299	1 755	646	1 109	1 109	37	17	37	38	139	76
\$300 to \$399	229	62	167	167	—	—	—	9	17	2
\$400 to \$499	109	15	94	94	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$500 or more	27	16	11	11	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	148	141	154	154	136	133	127	134	167	146
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	7 297	3 028	4 269	4 269	147	340	195	191	355	202
Less than 20 percent	3 303	1 285	2 018	2 018	72	170	93	73	132	116
20 to 24 percent	997	401	596	596	11	36	21	14	35	14
25 to 29 percent	665	285	380	380	7	27	27	15	29	12
30 to 34 percent	515	220	295	295	—	33	—	38	17	5
35 percent or more	1 671	756	915	915	51	64	51	51	111	55
Not computed	146	81	65	65	6	10	3	—	31	—
Median	21.4	22.4	20.7	20.7	19.7	19.6	20.7	27.8	24.3	17.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 462	2 674	2 788	2 788	145	324	178	146	253	156
Less than 20 percent	3 963	1 973	1 990	1 990	115	227	114	139	206	156
20 to 24 percent	635	293	342	342	18	27	22	7	17	14
25 to 29 percent	461	235	226	226	6	35	24	—	24	17
30 to 34 percent	176	65	111	111	6	19	13	—	—	4
35 percent or more	227	108	119	119	—	16	5	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.8	11.8	15.7	15.2	10.0	11.9	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 361	2 222	2 139	2 139	117	188	110	45	192	159
Less than 20 percent	3 739	1 881	1 858	1 858	92	176	99	45	162	153
20 to 24 percent	337	189	148	148	10	4	—	—	4	6
25 to 29 percent	192	108	84	84	15	8	6	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent	61	28	33	33	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	14	16	16	—	—	—	—	9	—
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median	11.9	12.4	11.3	11.3	10.0	10.0	12.2	10.0	10.4	10.0
\$50,000 or more	4 311	1 968	2 343	2 343	116	145	62	90	164	66
Less than 20 percent	4 108	1 910	2 198	2 198	116	144	60	90	164	66
20 to 24 percent	143	47	96	96	—	1	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	51	11	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 018	3 338	8 680	8 680	166	382	182	144	414	280
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	597	108	489	489	14	5	15	19	—	3
\$100 to \$199	2 074	537	1 537	1 537	80	39	56	62	48	51
\$200 to \$299	3 704	968	2 736	2 736	22	174	14	21	126	115
\$300 to \$399	3 056	828	2 228	2 228	6	86	43	26	106	38
\$400 to \$499	1 136	268	868	868	4	36	19	—	39	21
\$500 to \$599	340	46	294	294	10	6	—	—	2	—
\$600 to \$749	83	5	78	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	21	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	14	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	993	578	415	415	30	36	35	16	93	52
Median (dollars)	278	278	277	277	143	280	229	185	284	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 206	812	3 394	3 394	71	77	43	42	89	75
Less than 20 percent	245	43	202	202	13	—	7	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	365	75	290	290	22	3	9	6	7	7
25 to 29 percent	367	59	308	308	17	8	—	—	3	5
30 to 34 percent	378	51	327	327	—	—	8	4	15	7
35 percent or more	2 321	360	1 961	1 961	—	56	11	18	51	40
Not computed	530	224	306	306	19	10	8	14	8	16
Median	45.3	46.1	45.2	45.2	23.0	50.0+	30.9	46.7	46.9	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 688	1 126	2 562	2 562	30	104	74	78	169	71
Less than 20 percent	1 111	394	717	717	9	41	36	58	17	36
20 to 24 percent	907	197	710	710	8	31	8	13	32	14
25 to 29 percent	591	134	457	457	—	9	8	7	15	11
30 to 34 percent	439	140	299	299	—	12	2	—	33	2
35 percent or more	364	101	263	263	—	—	—	—	20	4
Not computed	276	160	116	116	13	11	20	—	52	4
Median	23.3	22.3	23.6	23.6	14.7	20.9	16.3	13.1	28.2	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 832	1 015	1 817	1 817	60	156	55	24	125	90
Less than 20 percent	2 119	776	1 343	1 343	46	120	48	16	88	69
20 to 24 percent	402	64	338	338	4	18	—	—	2	10
25 to 29 percent	72	16	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	21	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	202	143	59	59	10	16	7	8	35	11
Median	15.5	13.8	16.3	16.3	10.0	13.6	13.0	13.1	11.7	14.1
\$35,000 or more	1 292	385	907	907	5	45	10	—	31	44
Less than 20 percent	1 159	294	865	865	5	38	10	—	27	23
20 to 24 percent	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	118	91	27	27	—	7	—	—	4	21
Median	10.8	10.0	11.2	11.2	17.5	11.3	10.0	—	10.0	10.0

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.								
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112.98	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 115.97
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	231	1 202	457	1 131	413	516	1 045	769	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	164	777	225	754	209	292	737	518	—
Less than \$300.....	60	130	26	131	49	56	39	75	—
\$300 to \$399.....	32	192	37	132	22	63	123	102	—
\$400 to \$499.....	38	142	46	137	62	57	109	66	—
\$500 to \$599.....	22	112	19	111	38	35	139	100	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	124	46	143	38	60	189	94	—
\$800 to \$999.....	8	62	25	77	—	21	79	49	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4	15	16	23	—	—	53	32	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	367	438	517	485	470	444	573	510	—
Not mortgaged.....	67	425	232	377	204	224	308	251	—
Less than \$100.....	13	124	30	26	47	38	18	61	—
\$100 to \$199.....	54	262	129	278	110	146	250	147	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	39	68	73	25	32	22	43	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	5	—	11	—	18	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	135	128	171	140	149	135	146	132	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	57	395	127	311	146	159	189	214	—
Less than 20 percent.....	14	127	63	156	48	65	60	96	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	76	23	82	40	14	11	19	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	25	11	19	23	17	36	27	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	27	10	23	—	7	37	10	—
35 percent or more.....	15	132	11	22	35	56	40	62	—
Not computed.....	—	8	9	9	—	—	5	—	—
Median.....	29.7	24.4	19.3	19.6	23.1	25.1	27.9	22.9	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	76	330	133	224	86	128	250	210	—
Less than 20 percent.....	51	240	96	139	73	84	184	149	—
20 to 24 percent.....	16	38	4	48	9	13	30	30	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	36	10	18	4	17	20	19	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	7	—	—	—	5	6	—
35 percent or more.....	4	11	16	19	—	14	11	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	13.0	13.1	17.1	10.0—	12.0	13.6	13.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	49	279	89	351	112	112	228	191	—
Less than 20 percent.....	49	219	74	273	98	98	194	149	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	49	8	39	14	14	16	25	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	7	30	—	—	6	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	7	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.2	13.6	11.7	14.4	12.2	10.9	15.5	16.5	—
\$50,000 or more.....	49	198	108	245	69	117	378	154	—
Less than 20 percent.....	41	191	108	238	69	117	353	146	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	7	—	7	—	—	14	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	11.0	10.0—	11.1	10.0—	10.0—	12.2	10.0—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	126	305	131	269	179	230	271	251	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	23	7	18	—	—	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	56	30	12	28	17	25	7	26	—
\$200 to \$299.....	38	77	30	75	41	75	67	93	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	50	15	85	97	99	104	65	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	24	28	5	4	5	50	33	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	8	—	6	—	—	14	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	32	93	34	52	20	26	25	34	—
Median (dollars).....	181	284	299	292	310	301	322	289	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	36	99	53	26	23	58	54	66	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
20 to 24 percent.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	5	9	—	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	23	14	6	23	49	26	43	—
Not computed.....	13	60	34	11	—	9	17	5	—
Median.....	23.6	50.0+	50.0+	29.2	50.0+	50.0+	37.7	40.6	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	36	110	7	155	68	91	77	56	—
Less than 20 percent.....	21	57	7	47	12	36	—	17	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	11	—	5	14	21	18	17	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	38	18	—	15	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	16	10	25	25	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	24	—	16	6	9	19	3	—
Not computed.....	10	9	—	33	8	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.1	19.2	10.0—	26.2	26.1	22.3	31.1	23.2	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	41	60	43	73	70	38	87	85	—
Less than 20 percent.....	24	48	38	65	64	38	47	57	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	8	5	—	—	—	6	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	17	4	—	8	6	—	4	17	—
Median.....	11.5	16.4	14.5	15.7	12.7	12.8	17.9	16.3	—
\$35,000 or more.....	13	36	28	15	18	43	53	44	—
Less than 20 percent.....	13	16	28	15	12	26	49	32	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	20	—	—	6	17	4	12	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0	10.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.7	10.0—	11.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.				Danville city, Donville city			
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.96	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	7	-	1 679	964	1 121	845
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	-	-	-	-	862	495	444	366
Less than \$300.....	-	-	-	-	70	86	98	90
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	104	104	129	122
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	134	105	99	72
\$500 to \$599.....	-	-	-	-	171	95	36	35
\$600 to \$799.....	-	-	-	-	220	50	59	40
\$800 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	73	55	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	-	-	-	90	-	23	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	-	-	-	-	579	463	397	371
Not mortgaged.....	-	-	7	-	817	469	677	479
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	71	51	52	76
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	7	-	601	299	523	314
\$200 to \$299.....	-	-	-	-	138	103	94	53
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	27
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	9
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	-	-	125	-	154	164	144	145
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	-	-	-	-	536	278	583	437
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	333	130	292	187
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	70	45	76	59
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	28	22	57	17
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	38	19	4	28
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	60	62	147	146
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	15.6	21.0	19.8	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	-	-	-	351	273	297	186
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	236	211	254	162
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	25	34	15	13
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	55	6	-	11
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	28	-	8	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	7	22	20	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	11.6	11.4	10.0-	11.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	-	-	-	-	342	232	185	141
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	278	209	169	134
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	12	23	16	7
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	15.5	11.6	11.8	12.6
\$50,000 or more.....	-	-	7	-	450	181	56	81
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	7	-	403	174	56	81
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	30	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	10.0-	-	11.0	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	8	-	758	807	768	1 032
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	26	47	-	38
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	-	80	51	130	229
\$200 to \$299.....	-	-	-	-	145	289	247	395
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	8	-	254	290	223	196
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	130	73	72	58
\$500 to \$599.....	-	-	-	-	60	25	34	46
\$600 to \$749.....	-	-	-	-	20	-	7	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	14
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
No cash rent.....	-	-	-	-	36	32	48	56
Median (dollars).....	-	-	338	-	343	300	292	249
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	-	-	-	-	166	225	336	473
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	9
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	15	17	-	45
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	32	16	42	41
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	102	137	223	327
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	17	14	52	51
Median.....	-	-	-	-	49.7	45.1	50.0+	48.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	-	-	-	-	184	203	235	316
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	32	40	91	117
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	42	61	70	70
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	63	73	31	31
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	12	19	24	29
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	25	10	19	54
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	15
Median.....	-	-	-	-	26.0	25.0	21.9	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	-	8	-	276	258	143	146
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	8	-	194	175	95	103
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	60	62	23	29
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	13	12	15	9
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	9	9	10	-
Median.....	-	-	17.5	-	17.5	17.6	16.3	14.9
\$35,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	132	121	54	97
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	132	112	54	90
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	7
Median.....	-	-	-	-	13.4	10.0-	12.0	10.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	51	671	1 034	824	1 074	922	509	338
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	10	296	473	496	478	459	203	190
Less than \$300 -----	5	99	29	58	84	100	29	11
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	62	27	47	140	71	27	22
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	42	59	83	49	133	25	35
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	34	61	119	79	83	39	23
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	37	94	128	88	59	57	56
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	6	108	11	32	6	19	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	60	36	6	7	7	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	16	19	14	—	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	300	383	714	539	421	441	570	612
Not mortgaged -----	41	375	561	328	596	463	306	148
Less than \$100 -----	4	85	20	17	24	92	35	7
\$100 to \$199 -----	18	179	277	236	460	320	210	94
\$200 to \$299 -----	11	86	202	58	57	42	61	47
\$300 to \$399 -----	8	12	48	17	20	9	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	7	14	—	30	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	194	153	195	146	151	135	161	177
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	27	283	189	251	421	390	217	74
Less than 20 percent -----	16	117	89	70	173	226	92	37
20 to 24 percent -----	—	8	30	50	65	55	32	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	46	5	37	38	27	15	13
30 to 34 percent -----	—	22	35	31	28	22	5	13
35 percent or more -----	11	90	25	50	111	48	67	5
Not computed -----	—	—	5	13	6	12	6	—
Median -----	17.9	26.8	20.5	24.9	22.7	16.3	22.1	20.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	204	227	193	250	260	117	103
Less than 20 percent -----	—	152	156	98	188	174	79	42
20 to 24 percent -----	—	38	26	48	29	26	18	30
25 to 29 percent -----	—	14	4	23	21	44	6	14
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	19	13	12	10	14	7
35 percent or more -----	—	—	22	11	—	6	—	10
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	12.8	10.6	19.7	13.1	15.3	10.0	21.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	16	102	200	152	198	155	74	62
Less than 20 percent -----	16	96	138	127	187	144	61	51
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	51	12	6	4	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	6	5	10	5	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	12.9	13.8	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	8	82	418	228	205	117	101	99
Less than 20 percent -----	8	66	380	209	205	117	101	99
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	25	14	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	10	13	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	470	1 124	547	389	652	904	402	266
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	96	13	—	64	—	60	125	7
\$100 to \$199 -----	182	272	69	73	62	166	139	17
\$200 to \$299 -----	118	410	236	83	164	341	100	61
\$300 to \$399 -----	51	249	119	100	237	241	38	122
\$400 to \$499 -----	13	101	78	49	113	49	—	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	24	23	—	43	13	—	10
\$600 to \$749 -----	5	13	5	—	3	15	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	5	35	17	20	30	19	—	39
Median (dollars) -----	172	259	283	258	344	271	145	330
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	302	522	192	152	161	420	251	86
Less than 20 percent -----	28	37	—	27	—	37	48	—
20 to 24 percent -----	94	36	10	16	—	47	43	—
25 to 29 percent -----	53	57	14	34	17	14	42	—
30 to 34 percent -----	46	28	16	13	16	44	12	8
35 percent or more -----	72	349	146	52	110	222	106	45
Not computed -----	9	15	6	10	18	56	—	33
Median -----	27.3	46.4	50.0+	29.1	50.0+	43.0	29.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	110	368	179	140	192	237	111	72
Less than 20 percent -----	24	72	21	43	26	78	67	33
20 to 24 percent -----	39	145	67	10	52	62	22	9
25 to 29 percent -----	30	25	29	31	40	41	12	18
30 to 34 percent -----	17	55	11	27	33	44	5	6
35 percent or more -----	—	41	34	19	41	12	5	—
Not computed -----	—	30	17	10	—	—	—	6
Median -----	24.0	23.3	24.5	26.9	27.2	23.3	18.7	20.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	21	154	117	68	186	200	29	48
Less than 20 percent -----	21	108	89	60	126	181	29	44
20 to 24 percent -----	—	33	21	8	51	19	—	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	13	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	15.3	16.7	15.7	17.3	14.7	14.7	14.6
\$35,000 or more -----	37	80	59	29	113	47	11	60
Less than 20 percent -----	32	73	59	29	107	39	11	60
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.2	12.1	11.8	10.0	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.							
	Tract 13.98	Tract 14	Tract 15.98	Tract 16.97	Tract 16.98	Tract 17.98	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	573	934	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	248	490	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$300.....	52	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	60	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	47	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	59	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	24	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	6	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	426	525	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not mortgaged.....	325	444	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100.....	43	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	229	297	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	53	104	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	136	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	336	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	145	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	63	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	32	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	56	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.8	21.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	88	239	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	65	173	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	104	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	96	152	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	45	272	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	45	254	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	295	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	59	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	66	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	70	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	24	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	47	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	277	376	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	45	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	19	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	36.3	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	136	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	65	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	13	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	25	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.6	22.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	79	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	66	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.2	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more.....	35	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	35	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.2	12.9	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
			Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
Occupied housing units -----	30 558	15 888	14 670	14 670	1 091	1 542	1 071	883	1 306	966
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	465	388	77	77	23	27	34	10	15	9
1985 to 1988 -----	2 147	1 739	408	408	84	98	79	58	67	49
1980 to 1984 -----	2 278	1 659	619	619	48	110	91	107	92	63
1970 to 1979 -----	6 796	4 055	2 741	2 741	324	400	354	197	134	157
1960 to 1969 -----	5 295	2 628	2 667	2 667	196	456	233	106	168	134
1950 to 1959 -----	5 214	2 213	3 001	3 001	187	200	74	175	295	245
1940 to 1949 -----	3 337	1 165	2 172	2 172	68	128	53	54	120	125
1939 or earlier -----	5 026	2 041	2 985	2 985	161	123	153	176	415	184
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	142	41	101	101	—	—	6	10	—	2
1 bedroom -----	2 066	555	1 511	1 511	21	61	62	34	98	46
2 bedrooms -----	10 622	5 283	5 339	5 339	358	562	367	323	388	329
3 bedrooms -----	13 642	7 973	5 669	5 669	549	770	523	391	603	468
4 bedrooms -----	3 387	1 728	1 659	1 659	140	145	82	111	178	84
5 or more bedrooms -----	699	308	391	391	23	4	31	14	39	37
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	30 275	15 709	14 566	14 566	1 082	1 519	1 032	873	1 300	959
Source of water, public system or private company -----	15 770	2 676	13 094	13 094	11	544	85	—	571	384
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	13 619	1 122	12 497	12 497	21	36	56	2	462	282
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	523	471	52	52	60	29	80	43	12	50
Owner-occupied housing units -----	222	186	36	36	31	10	25	5	—	18
Renter-occupied housing units -----	301	285	16	16	29	19	55	38	12	32
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	9 716	433	9 283	9 283	—	4	—	—	134	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 668	1 390	278	278	36	68	70	81	169	73
Electricity -----	7 785	5 052	2 733	2 733	329	421	241	179	288	236
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8 208	6 271	1 937	1 937	433	774	403	331	550	460
All other fuels -----	3 130	2 705	425	425	287	275	357	292	165	197
No fuel used -----	51	37	14	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	2 802	1 032	1 770	1 770	79	93	93	68	75	135
1 -----	9 345	3 908	5 437	5 437	238	396	246	220	404	279
2 -----	11 501	6 309	5 192	5 192	381	638	431	320	522	309
3 or more -----	6 910	4 639	2 271	2 271	393	415	301	275	305	243
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 043	13 006	10 037	10 037	962	1 239	901	729	1 013	750
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 573	1 019	554	554	65	103	64	51	45	52
1985 to 1988 -----	4 404	2 862	1 542	1 542	154	233	188	122	204	92
1980 to 1984 -----	2 799	1 811	988	988	96	122	153	131	136	89
1970 to 1979 -----	5 634	3 359	2 275	2 275	256	353	278	138	248	164
1969 or earlier -----	8 633	3 955	4 678	4 678	391	428	218	287	380	353
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7 515	2 882	4 633	4 633	129	303	170	154	293	216
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 504	943	1 561	1 561	32	110	31	36	69	67
1985 to 1988 -----	2 624	1 055	1 569	1 569	42	117	41	62	132	102
1980 to 1984 -----	986	305	681	681	12	38	17	17	43	20
1970 to 1979 -----	843	289	554	554	13	14	35	24	38	16
1969 or earlier -----	558	290	268	268	30	24	46	15	11	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 958	1 019	939	939	45	148	76	105	65	46
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 106	3 862	5 244	5 244	298	333	234	251	463	359
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7 316	3 342	3 974	3 974	269	292	206	221	372	309
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	260	247	13	13	23	21	38	3	12	29
No telephone in unit -----	217	137	80	80	4	24	19	5	2	18
No vehicle available -----	1 925	679	1 246	1 246	39	43	63	31	61	111
Complete plumbing facilities -----	30 035	15 417	14 618	14 618	1 031	1 513	991	840	1 294	916
1.00 or less persons per room -----	29 740	15 210	14 530	14 530	1 015	1 480	969	817	1 281	912
1.01 or more persons per room -----	295	207	88	88	16	33	22	23	13	4
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	523	471	52	52	60	29	80	43	12	50
1.00 or less persons per room -----	518	466	52	52	60	29	80	38	12	50
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 124	33 433	35 020	35 020	29 233	30 758	30 330	31 639	34 618	29 840
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 938	21 676	18 857	18 857	14 367	20 345	20 973	15 096	20 956	34 781
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 899	1 882	2 017	2 017	167	198	150	165	165	185
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 097	1 297	800	800	124	136	112	117	135	115
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 802	585	1 217	1 217	43	62	38	48	30	70

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
Occupied housing units	352	1 918	1 803	693	1 505	966	2 078	1 512	1 205	1 021
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	5	73	43	28	36	11	16	9	—	—
1985 to 1988	43	196	424	89	183	145	61	59	28	—
1980 to 1984	27	347	194	103	236	59	99	84	34	23
1970 to 1979	61	549	404	195	545	351	640	427	69	84
1960 to 1969	54	247	206	94	187	201	494	401	87	199
1950 to 1959	74	212	184	73	169	85	586	324	458	107
1940 to 1949	36	132	145	54	75	37	110	176	253	198
1939 or earlier	52	162	203	57	74	77	72	32	276	410
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	6	11	—	—	—	18	14	5	8
1 bedroom	10	42	19	24	36	44	80	229	126	184
2 bedrooms	121	607	657	309	377	275	659	542	567	453
3 bedrooms	171	1 038	940	270	841	499	1 102	608	430	285
4 bedrooms	50	191	163	76	213	130	188	97	28	79
5 or more bedrooms	—	34	13	14	38	18	31	22	49	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	338	1 910	1 775	693	1 492	966	2 051	1 512	1 205	1 010
Source of water, public system or private company	9	27	131	55	753	41	2 057	1 471	1 205	966
Sewage disposal, public sewer	13	—	35	39	117	14	2 032	1 445	1 205	943
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	44	58	9	17	6	28	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	19	39	—	6	—	20	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	14	25	19	9	11	6	8	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	—	40	56	10	145	33	1 346	950	1 075	782
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	61	174	176	62	78	95	—	29	4	14
Electricity	59	715	734	224	710	466	641	435	92	129
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	175	659	589	285	481	303	35	93	26	77
All other fuels	57	316	237	112	91	63	56	5	8	19
No fuel used	—	14	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	11	98	124	29	68	61	118	114	213	280
1	72	442	344	214	337	221	800	624	408	375
2	115	874	688	280	684	382	756	636	446	265
3 or more	154	504	647	170	416	302	404	138	138	101
Vehicles per household	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	264	1 609	1 547	519	1 278	771	1 593	926	834	535
1989 to March 1990	20	143	148	44	104	64	108	101	29	8
1985 to 1988	74	407	492	100	281	197	260	169	62	46
1980 to 1984	20	264	191	66	227	104	118	105	62	25
1970 to 1979	38	362	340	165	423	246	432	189	120	100
1969 or earlier	112	433	376	144	243	160	675	362	561	356
Renter-occupied housing units	88	309	256	174	227	195	485	586	371	486
1989 to March 1990	38	95	93	70	101	48	192	190	104	139
1985 to 1988	9	109	93	89	80	78	184	195	160	144
1980 to 1984	19	26	29	—	6	31	51	99	46	92
1970 to 1979	—	49	18	—	23	27	37	95	35	73
1969 or earlier	22	30	23	15	17	11	21	7	26	38
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	15	138	71	90	27	35	40	91	83	121
Householder 65 years and over	83	485	304	172	267	220	581	490	587	458
Owner-occupied housing units	58	417	277	155	244	182	523	297	504	317
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	36	37	9	4	—	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	4	17	8	17	—	—	—	8	—	16
No vehicle available	11	72	103	10	37	26	75	98	135	162
Complete plumbing facilities	331	1 874	1 745	684	1 488	960	2 050	1 512	1 205	1 021
1.00 or less persons per room	327	1 855	1 733	684	1 481	949	2 041	1 512	1 205	1 021
1.01 or more persons per room	4	19	12	—	7	11	9	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	44	58	9	17	6	28	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	21	44	58	9	17	6	28	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 636	32 382	33 122	31 183	41 840	34 989	33 529	32 728	23 231	22 131
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 132	20 987	20 505	19 880	26 490	24 010	23 185	18 540	16 653	15 520
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	41	196	158	75	84	84	150	210	179	208
Owner-occupied housing units	34	131	117	43	64	62	67	60	55	75
Renter-occupied housing units	7	65	41	32	20	22	83	150	124	133

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
Occupied housing units	259	401	1 513	1 074	1 456	1 163	254	572	723
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	7	13	15	—	—	—	6	—
1985 to 1988	13	—	6	62	18	26	—	24	39
1980 to 1984	87	23	12	43	71	29	—	8	42
1970 to 1979	29	13	98	301	284	173	—	226	85
1960 to 1969	7	25	102	269	397	196	34	106	140
1950 to 1959	—	19	229	155	158	229	176	76	163
1940 to 1949	5	29	339	168	225	185	21	63	160
1939 or earlier	118	285	714	61	303	325	23	63	94
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	26	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	146	109	160	86	94	185	—	38	35
2 bedrooms	79	155	460	298	595	418	26	197	355
3 bedrooms	—	65	503	500	517	414	132	209	258
4 bedrooms	—	35	296	152	212	141	71	104	62
5 or more bedrooms	8	37	94	38	8	5	25	24	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	245	401	1 513	1 074	1 427	1 148	254	572	723
Source of water, public system or private company	259	401	1 513	977	1 438	1 154	254	220	386
Sewage disposal, public sewer	259	401	1 513	964	1 428	1 143	254	220	312
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	88	325	1 270	606	1 118	1 047	239	80	175
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	9	5	24	9	—	5	67	44
Electricity	171	46	143	236	191	59	10	107	85
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	14	69	166	128	47	—	274	325
All other fuels	—	—	19	42	10	10	—	44	94
No fuel used	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	136	95	168	104	202	181	10	19	38
1	91	208	593	376	523	498	92	213	302
2	17	80	562	358	457	370	112	233	259
3 or more	15	18	190	236	274	114	40	107	124
Vehicles per household .....	.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	14	199	1 037	822	990	775	245	394	504
1989 to March 1990	—	12	56	41	19	24	12	45	19
1985 to 1988	—	20	231	188	92	88	38	81	56
1980 to 1984	—	27	119	72	97	79	29	11	63
1970 to 1979	8	47	184	213	219	220	55	135	94
1969 or earlier	6	93	447	308	563	364	111	122	272
Renter-occupied housing units	245	202	476	252	466	388	9	178	219
1989 to March 1990	56	74	98	120	167	127	9	74	95
1985 to 1988	103	41	204	82	134	155	—	47	52
1980 to 1984	86	41	59	42	49	30	—	18	29
1970 to 1979	—	27	82	8	74	62	—	10	36
1969 or earlier	—	19	33	—	42	14	—	29	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	32	39	25	108	61	119	9	77	53
Householder 65 years and over	151	175	669	282	538	399	124	113	299
Owner-occupied housing units	6	96	433	263	440	318	124	83	254
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No telephone in unit	7	—	4	—	—	24	—	13	—
No vehicle available	88	60	135	54	182	124	10	19	36
Complete plumbing facilities	259	401	1 513	1 066	1 456	1 157	254	572	718
1.00 or less persons per room	259	392	1 502	1 066	1 451	1 136	254	560	700
1.01 or more persons per room	—	9	11	—	5	21	—	12	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	5
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 883	31 602	58 164	33 297	32 262	25 972	42 996	53 242	25 280
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 199	16 552	22 356	19 121	19 295	14 685	7 812	34 921	19 314
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	119	70	150	127	245	246	15	73	82
Owner-occupied housing units	—	15	41	68	121	89	6	42	58
Renter-occupied housing units	119	55	109	59	124	157	9	31	24

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Donville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Donville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103	Troct 104	Troct 105	Troct 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units	16 520	7 590	8 930	8 930	408	874	409	274	656	514
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	8 199	4 227	3 972	3 972	172	427	232	96	305	195
Less than \$300	1 141	541	600	600	31	43	42	49	42	44
\$300 to \$399	1 463	763	700	700	42	108	40	12	48	33
\$400 to \$499	1 486	789	697	697	22	84	42	16	75	46
\$500 to \$599	1 352	689	663	663	56	60	27	10	77	19
\$600 to \$799	1 556	890	666	666	21	102	56	9	25	40
\$800 to \$999	719	354	365	365	—	14	19	—	19	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	402	185	217	217	—	16	6	—	19	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	64	16	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	16	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	501	503	498	498	475	474	444	295	478	439
Not mortgaged	8 321	3 363	4 958	4 958	236	447	177	178	351	319
Less than \$100	849	420	429	429	30	49	39	45	6	38
\$100 to \$199	5 773	2 333	3 440	3 440	169	381	125	104	194	216
\$200 to \$299	1 403	523	880	880	37	17	13	20	128	63
\$300 to \$399	188	62	126	126	—	—	—	9	17	2
\$400 to \$499	90	12	78	78	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$500 or more	18	13	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars)	150	144	155	155	142	134	129	133	190	144
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	5 221	2 079	3 142	3 142	122	303	93	95	198	161
Less than 20 percent	2 586	915	1 671	1 671	64	149	44	53	58	91
20 to 24 percent	725	263	462	462	11	28	12	5	16	9
25 to 29 percent	492	210	282	282	7	25	15	—	19	12
30 to 34 percent	318	151	167	167	—	27	—	9	4	4
35 percent or more	980	468	512	512	34	64	19	28	70	45
Not computed	120	72	48	48	6	10	3	—	31	—
Median	19.8	21.7	18.8	18.8	18.5	19.7	20.4	18.2	27.5	18.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 303	2 082	2 221	2 221	118	288	153	97	195	163
Less than 20 percent	3 109	1 489	1 620	1 620	118	191	98	97	148	131
20 to 24 percent	454	204	250	250	18	27	13	—	17	14
25 to 29 percent	372	225	147	147	6	35	24	—	24	14
30 to 34 percent	145	60	85	85	6	19	13	—	—	4
35 percent or more	223	104	119	119	—	16	5	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	13.3	12.2	12.2	11.7	15.5	15.9	10.0	13.9	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 465	1 790	1 675	1 675	72	151	105	25	149	129
Less than 20 percent	2 939	1 495	1 444	1 444	66	141	99	25	119	123
20 to 24 percent	315	176	139	139	6	4	—	—	4	6
25 to 29 percent	139	80	59	59	—	6	6	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent	40	23	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	14	16	16	—	—	—	—	9	—
Not computed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median	11.8	12.9	10.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	11.9	10.0	13.8	10.0
\$50,000 or more	3 531	1 639	1 892	1 892	96	132	58	57	114	61
Less than 20 percent	3 376	1 585	1 791	1 791	96	131	56	57	114	61
20 to 24 percent	105	43	62	62	—	1	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	41	11	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 785	2 230	4 555	4 555	67	285	121	84	236	156
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	243	30	213	213	—	5	—	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199	904	286	618	618	33	26	40	45	20	26
\$200 to \$299	2 191	668	1 523	1 523	7	137	14	12	81	56
\$300 to \$399	1 736	573	1 163	1 163	—	55	40	10	27	16
\$400 to \$499	751	201	550	550	4	20	—	—	34	17
\$500 to \$599	154	46	108	108	10	6	—	—	2	—
\$600 to \$749	51	5	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	21	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	14	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	720	421	299	299	13	36	27	8	72	41
Median (dollars)	285	288	284	284	185	264	238	175	267	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	2 075	486	1 589	1 589	29	53	17	12	44	51
Less than 20 percent	81	15	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	161	30	131	131	—	—	9	—	7	1
25 to 29 percent	182	48	134	134	17	8	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	208	27	181	181	—	—	8	—	9	4
35 percent or more	1 120	220	900	900	—	35	—	6	22	34
Not computed	323	146	177	177	12	10	—	6	6	7
Median	44.2	46.7	43.9	43.9	27.5	50.0+	24.7	45.0	38.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 139	773	1 366	1 366	16	76	39	56	100	26
Less than 20 percent	609	243	366	366	9	31	12	42	9	10
20 to 24 percent	503	126	377	377	—	21	5	7	12	5
25 to 29 percent	400	111	289	289	—	9	—	7	8	7
30 to 34 percent	229	89	140	140	—	4	2	—	30	—
35 percent or more	191	83	108	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	207	121	86	86	7	11	20	—	37	2
Median	23.5	23.3	23.6	23.6	12.5	20.4	15.8	12.8	30.4	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 700	680	1 020	1 020	16	117	55	16	77	48
Less than 20 percent	1 243	487	756	756	7	88	48	8	44	31
20 to 24 percent	224	47	177	177	4	11	—	—	2	6
25 to 29 percent	36	16	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	173	114	59	59	6	16	7	8	31	11
Median	15.8	14.4	16.5	16.5	10.0	13.4	13.0	14.0	13.9	14.9
\$35,000 or more	871	291	580	580	5	39	10	—	15	31
Less than 20 percent	769	219	550	550	5	32	10	—	11	10
20 to 24 percent	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	87	72	15	15	—	7	—	—	4	21
Median	10.4	10.0	10.8	10.8	17.5	10.9	10.0	—	10.0	10.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Danville city, Danville city			
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	88	844	875	252	1 018	510	1 490	765	789	496
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	53	509	604	116	715	330	690	411	256	168
Less than \$300.....	10	73	60	19	34	26	70	74	87	53
\$300 to \$399.....	17	87	110	9	115	58	104	94	50	71
\$400 to \$499.....	13	103	111	34	100	50	110	93	69	17
\$500 to \$599.....	5	82	95	33	139	36	137	82	8	5
\$600 to \$799.....	—	97	136	21	189	88	144	13	32	22
\$800 to \$999.....	8	52	69	—	79	40	54	55	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	15	23	—	53	32	71	—	10	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	394	491	527	492	580	550	562	457	386	324
Not mortgaged.....	35	335	271	136	303	180	800	354	533	328
Less than \$100.....	—	85	18	7	18	37	71	25	30	52
\$100 to \$199.....	35	211	187	90	250	124	593	254	416	242
\$200 to \$299.....	—	39	66	17	17	19	129	66	79	25
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	11	18	—	—	9	—	9
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	156	134	140	170	145	130	152	167	150	139
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	14	217	209	93	189	116	510	179	413	273
Less than 20 percent.....	6	75	119	32	60	49	333	81	246	135
20 to 24 percent.....	—	50	43	32	11	9	70	30	51	41
25 to 29 percent.....	—	18	19	8	36	27	28	22	34	17
30 to 34 percent.....	8	18	17	—	37	10	30	6	4	15
35 percent or more.....	—	48	11	21	40	21	42	40	78	65
Not computed.....	—	8	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
Median.....	30.6	22.9	18.7	22.3	27.9	25.0	14.9	21.4	17.8	20.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	40	252	152	35	233	148	335	247	197	126
Less than 20 percent.....	25	182	87	31	167	111	228	191	177	118
20 to 24 percent.....	10	30	28	—	30	6	25	34	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	5	29	18	4	20	19	47	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	6	28	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	11	19	—	11	6	7	22	20	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.9	13.0	18.5	10.0	12.1	12.2	11.6	11.6	10.0	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	15	234	303	76	218	134	279	199	144	44
Less than 20 percent.....	15	190	225	66	184	92	244	176	128	44
20 to 24 percent.....	—	44	39	10	16	25	12	23	16	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	30	—	6	10	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	—	7	7	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	13.8	15.5	12.4	15.8	16.0	12.5	11.9	10.6	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	19	141	211	48	378	112	366	140	35	53
Less than 20 percent.....	11	134	204	48	353	108	328	133	35	53
20 to 24 percent.....	8	7	7	—	14	4	21	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	13.0	11.2	10.0	12.2	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	62	193	205	135	215	175	485	567	371	478
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	8	8	—	—	—	11	47	—	9
\$100 to \$199.....	15	18	18	11	7	5	17	42	31	91
\$200 to \$299.....	26	51	48	25	56	59	87	206	126	237
\$300 to \$399.....	—	26	81	91	76	52	164	181	134	85
\$400 to \$499.....	—	24	5	—	37	33	118	46	35	15
\$500 to \$599.....	—	8	6	—	14	—	37	13	4	4
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	14
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No cash rent.....	21	61	39	8	25	26	36	32	34	23
Median (dollars).....	208	293	326	315	331	311	363	291	305	246
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	8	55	26	17	38	40	97	184	142	208
Less than 20 percent.....	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	16	—	9
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	25	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	17	—	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	16	24	26
35 percent or more.....	—	12	6	17	14	20	63	96	80	134
Not computed.....	—	35	11	—	17	5	17	14	38	17
Median.....	22.5	50.0+	29.2	50.0+	36.3	37.1	50.0+	40.8	50.0+	43.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	26	69	122	63	63	35	140	143	110	161
Less than 20 percent.....	16	28	31	7	—	12	8	20	36	67
20 to 24 percent.....	—	11	5	14	18	7	42	41	31	44
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	34	18	15	13	63	53	31	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	16	10	11	—	—	19	—	4
35 percent or more.....	—	24	16	6	19	3	17	10	12	9
Not computed.....	10	6	20	8	—	—	10	—	—	15
Median.....	17.5	21.6	27.2	26.8	29.5	23.9	26.2	26.0	23.1	20.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	28	49	42	47	61	59	155	165	80	69
Less than 20 percent.....	17	41	34	47	27	36	108	109	62	64
20 to 24 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	11	25	47	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed.....	11	—	8	—	4	12	9	9	10	—
Median.....	12.5	17.1	16.3	12.5	25.5	16.7	17.3	17.7	14.7	14.1
\$35,000 or more.....	—	20	15	8	53	41	93	75	39	40
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	15	8	49	32	93	66	39	40
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	20	—	—	4	9	—	9	—	—
Median.....	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	12.6	10.0	11.7	10.0

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Donville city, Donville city—Con.								
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	14	181	982	665	958	754	245	299	386
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	—	64	445	370	371	337	118	156	110
Less than \$300.....	—	5	24	43	65	95	—	11	18
\$300 to \$399.....	—	23	27	36	122	58	4	10	27
\$400 to \$499.....	—	18	59	59	44	93	25	35	7
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	49	85	56	56	19	18	42
\$600 to \$799.....	—	6	94	100	57	35	44	39	10
\$800 to \$999.....	—	6	108	11	27	—	19	20	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	49	31	—	—	7	17	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	6	19	5	—	—	—	6	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	14	417	723	541	398	413	618	612	506
Not mortgaged.....	14	117	537	295	587	417	127	143	276
Less than \$100.....	—	50	20	17	24	92	—	7	34
\$100 to \$199.....	6	37	259	203	451	294	104	94	197
\$200 to \$299.....	—	25	196	58	57	31	23	42	45
\$300 to \$399.....	8	5	48	17	20	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	14	—	30	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	356	125	197	149	150	132	173	175	131
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	6	66	178	219	400	345	42	63	205
Less than 20 percent.....	6	55	83	65	168	209	29	37	113
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	30	43	65	48	7	—	40
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	5	32	38	22	—	13	17
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	30	21	28	10	—	8	5
35 percent or more.....	—	—	25	45	95	48	6	5	30
Not computed.....	—	—	5	13	6	8	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	15.8	20.6	24.4	22.2	15.9	17.3	17.7	18.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	64	220	144	233	209	70	84	60
Less than 20 percent.....	—	40	149	83	176	141	47	42	55
20 to 24 percent.....	—	24	26	28	24	26	11	11	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	4	14	21	31	6	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	19	8	12	5	6	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	22	11	—	6	—	10	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	13.3	11.3	17.5	12.4	14.8	10.0	20.0	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	25	188	122	179	138	55	58	82
Less than 20 percent.....	—	19	126	97	173	134	42	47	76
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	51	12	6	4	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	5	10	—	—	13	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	12.3	13.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	8	26	396	180	146	62	78	94	39
Less than 20 percent.....	8	20	369	175	146	62	78	94	39
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.5	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	245	202	470	252	466	383	9	165	213
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	76	13	—	9	—	28	—	7	13
\$100 to \$199.....	114	19	53	34	57	78	9	6	59
\$200 to \$299.....	38	103	223	62	119	133	—	52	56
\$300 to \$399.....	6	51	89	85	146	88	—	61	48
\$400 to \$499.....	6	—	60	42	88	27	—	10	9
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	23	—	23	—	—	4	—
\$600 to \$749.....	5	—	5	—	3	15	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	9	17	20	30	14	—	25	28
Median (dollars).....	147	257	279	313	341	268	138	330	251
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	203	83	153	57	135	180	9	48	35
Less than 20 percent.....	6	13	—	4	—	18	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	64	—	10	5	—	18	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	46	—	6	12	17	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	33	—	16	3	16	9	—	8	13
35 percent or more.....	45	70	115	23	84	107	—	21	19
Not computed.....	9	—	6	10	18	14	—	19	3
Median.....	27.9	43.5	50.0+	34.2	50.0+	50.0+	22.5	39.1	36.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	24	54	164	106	149	105	—	36	95
Less than 20 percent.....	13	8	21	27	22	49	—	22	65
20 to 24 percent.....	11	37	60	10	45	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	29	20	35	14	—	8	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	11	27	33	29	—	—	9
35 percent or more.....	—	—	26	12	14	5	—	—	3
Not computed.....	—	9	17	10	—	—	—	6	12
Median.....	14.3	22.0	24.4	27.7	26.1	22.2	—	17.7	15.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7	50	94	60	108	60	—	21	64
Less than 20 percent.....	7	50	66	52	71	47	—	17	51
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	21	8	28	13	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	13
Median.....	12.5	13.8	17.4	16.3	18.0	17.0	—	16.4	13.0
\$35,000 or more.....	11	15	59	29	74	38	—	60	19
Less than 20 percent.....	11	8	59	29	68	30	—	60	19
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.2	12.7	10.8	—	10.0	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Danville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
Occupied housing units	11 620	4 670	6 950	6 950	368	282	291	386	609	274
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	75	56	19	19	8	5	8	17	9	1
1985 to 1988	491	275	216	216	39	17	24	35	13	6
1980 to 1984	750	364	386	386	27	17	21	14	40	21
1970 to 1979	3 073	1 592	1 481	1 481	106	122	93	130	168	86
1960 to 1969	2 305	994	1 311	1 311	84	69	67	53	140	71
1950 to 1959	1 547	545	1 002	1 002	35	17	6	72	64	58
1940 to 1949	1 340	375	965	965	34	17	41	9	48	15
1939 or earlier	2 039	469	1 570	1 570	35	18	31	56	127	16
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	57	11	46	46	6	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	1 202	183	1 019	1 019	—	16	24	4	21	41
2 bedrooms	4 225	1 538	2 687	2 687	118	92	64	104	246	77
3 bedrooms	4 843	2 402	2 441	2 441	219	147	167	221	306	119
4 bedrooms	913	416	497	497	16	23	36	53	33	33
5 or more bedrooms	380	120	260	260	9	4	—	4	3	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	11 147	4 330	6 817	6 817	305	276	261	359	573	261
Source of water, public system or private company	7 468	733	6 735	6 735	8	30	7	4	298	173
Sewage disposal, public sewer	6 981	494	6 487	6 487	14	15	18	14	159	141
Locking complete plumbing facilities	744	630	114	114	85	24	46	42	80	17
Owner-occupied housing units	319	280	39	39	10	11	23	13	57	13
Renter-occupied housing units	425	350	75	75	75	13	23	29	23	4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	4 142	58	4 084	4 084	—	3	8	—	2	29
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	313	241	72	72	—	6	13	16	38	13
Electricity	3 341	1 252	2 089	2 089	95	88	86	102	166	78
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 152	1 680	472	472	138	133	77	142	210	92
All other fuels	1 664	1 439	225	225	135	52	107	126	193	62
No fuel used	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 798	703	2 095	2 095	48	55	30	65	166	61
1	3 790	1 313	2 477	2 477	87	58	129	126	189	108
2	2 993	1 450	1 543	1 543	151	102	78	107	130	61
3 or more	2 039	1 204	835	835	82	67	54	88	124	44
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	6 186	3 360	2 826	2 826	239	178	223	298	394	150
1989 to March 1990	275	113	162	162	12	12	8	29	12	1
1985 to 1988	928	500	428	428	66	44	23	41	53	12
1980 to 1984	846	411	435	435	31	19	31	24	35	41
1970 to 1979	2 006	1 192	814	814	77	42	88	105	144	38
1969 or earlier	2 131	1 144	987	987	53	61	73	99	150	58
Renter-occupied housing units	5 434	1 310	4 124	4 124	129	104	68	88	215	124
1989 to March 1990	1 820	343	1 477	1 477	21	53	11	8	80	16
1985 to 1988	2 138	429	1 709	1 709	40	12	34	39	73	49
1980 to 1984	718	204	514	514	20	13	16	11	24	38
1970 to 1979	456	175	281	281	36	11	7	11	34	20
1969 or earlier	302	159	143	143	12	15	—	19	4	1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 085	739	1 346	1 346	108	51	64	62	126	55
Householder 65 years and over	2 565	1 175	1 390	1 390	76	38	60	106	168	78
Owner-occupied housing units	1 811	973	838	838	41	26	60	93	128	52
Locking complete plumbing facilities	235	194	41	41	27	10	8	13	23	7
No telephone in unit	213	115	98	98	—	—	8	14	31	21
No vehicle available	973	311	662	662	27	15	—	26	69	28
Complete plumbing facilities	10 876	4 040	6 836	6 836	283	258	245	344	529	257
1.00 or less persons per room	10 204	3 768	6 436	6 436	259	225	211	337	474	244
1.01 or more persons per room	672	272	400	400	24	33	34	7	55	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities	744	630	114	114	85	24	46	42	80	17
1.00 or less persons per room	604	490	114	114	51	19	31	29	64	17
1.01 or more persons per room	140	140	—	—	34	5	15	13	16	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 106	27 682	28 609	28 609	28 266	29 385	19 909	27 879	27 955	24 598
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 475	17 267	14 905	14 905	14 641	19 914	11 035	13 020	20 321	20 481
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 278	1 004	2 274	2 274	87	44	80	88	121	59
Owner-occupied housing units	1 094	612	482	482	39	20	47	45	84	33
Renter-occupied housing units	2 184	392	1 792	1 792	48	24	33	43	37	26

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Donville city, Donville city		
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
Occupied housing units -----	365	624	419	288	152	381	495	480	725
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	19	12	29	36	17	25	21	25	25
1980 to 1984 -----	13	89	16	25	20	21	73	—	17
1970 to 1979 -----	158	204	140	93	75	134	309	182	85
1960 to 1969 -----	78	109	107	59	20	91	54	94	65
1950 to 1959 -----	49	69	72	22	6	68	38	96	229
1940 to 1949 -----	30	73	35	27	—	16	—	73	89
1939 or earlier -----	18	68	20	26	6	26	—	10	215
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	11
1 bedroom -----	4	40	15	7	—	6	53	105	128
2 bedrooms -----	139	185	131	105	87	127	133	170	212
3 bedrooms -----	146	326	233	113	60	210	194	193	290
4 bedrooms -----	46	47	32	37	—	32	94	12	43
5 or more bedrooms -----	25	26	8	26	5	6	8	—	41
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	332	555	419	281	141	354	495	472	725
Source of water, public system or private company -----	—	105	25	6	9	45	495	464	725
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	—	56	31	6	—	21	488	436	708
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	65	127	22	31	11	52	—	16	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	19	43	22	25	7	26	—	16	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	46	84	—	6	4	26	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	141	224	636
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	14	37	49	18	16	21	—	—	7
Electricity -----	47	182	71	70	66	108	354	211	51
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	164	134	198	109	51	152	—	41	—
All other fuels -----	140	271	101	91	11	100	—	4	31
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	52	81	37	37	22	28	74	23	324
1 -----	97	187	113	48	43	97	144	203	164
2 -----	101	205	123	108	34	147	159	193	152
3 or more -----	115	151	146	95	53	109	118	61	85
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	285	461	355	237	96	292	216	240	340
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	5	8	4	18	4	39	5	6
1985 to 1988 -----	36	75	38	36	17	40	48	34	45
1980 to 1984 -----	40	65	28	15	14	35	50	20	69
1970 to 1979 -----	135	172	124	72	31	126	71	39	135
1969 or earlier -----	74	144	157	110	16	87	8	142	85
Renter-occupied housing units -----	80	163	64	51	56	89	279	240	385
1989 to March 1990 -----	8	23	19	14	29	36	106	109	152
1985 to 1988 -----	29	27	29	24	27	25	123	101	190
1980 to 1984 -----	15	28	—	7	—	15	19	30	9
1970 to 1979 -----	18	22	16	—	—	—	31	—	27
1969 or earlier -----	10	63	—	6	—	13	—	—	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	56	83	13	22	32	46	76	36	115
Householder 65 years and over -----	112	171	104	69	14	119	17	97	132
Owner-occupied housing units -----	100	135	104	69	14	101	8	97	99
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	35	—	25	—	31	—	8	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	6	—	16	—	14	—	—	27
No vehicle available -----	29	28	37	31	—	16	9	15	96
Complete plumbing facilities -----	300	497	397	257	141	329	495	464	725
1.00 or less persons per room -----	270	487	383	241	128	314	466	431	678
1.01 or more persons per room -----	30	10	14	16	13	15	29	33	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	65	127	22	31	11	52	—	16	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	38	103	22	31	11	46	—	16	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	27	24	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 008	31 164	27 962	26 225	28 804	28 209	43 964	27 838	22 034
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	14 658	14 203	19 086	27 067	16 292	14 928	20 248	23 577	11 941
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	129	179	40	68	28	60	83	27	284
Owner-occupied housing units -----	74	116	40	62	5	47	—	27	95
Renter-occupied housing units -----	55	63	—	6	23	13	83	—	189

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
Occupied housing units	915	260	1 488	282	307	689	661	155	314
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	8	—	21	24	7	33	—	4	42
1980 to 1984	35	31	68	35	35	35	—	12	23
1970 to 1979	124	14	137	127	124	103	58	70	137
1960 to 1969	264	52	325	30	80	188	78	31	23
1950 to 1959	113	—	100	21	25	118	153	20	39
1940 to 1949	151	32	219	34	22	154	120	18	23
1939 or earlier	209	131	610	11	14	58	245	—	27
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	113	112	221	38	15	134	77	—	15
2 bedrooms	368	103	538	97	147	335	302	64	110
3 bedrooms	325	7	555	122	112	139	225	91	141
4 bedrooms	58	11	110	25	17	66	31	—	24
5 or more bedrooms	51	13	56	—	16	15	26	—	24
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	874	242	1 472	282	307	682	639	149	299
Source of water, public system or private company	842	260	1 488	282	297	689	647	145	243
Sewage disposal, public sewer	763	260	1 480	277	291	684	621	94	234
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	41	14	—	—	—	14	16	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	18	14	—	—	—	14	16	6	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	555	193	1 174	158	113	356	415	25	10
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	—	13	6	5	5	5	—	—
Electricity	237	56	243	94	177	292	118	108	103
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	46	—	28	24	12	11	91	16	177
All other fuels	54	11	22	—	—	25	32	6	24
No fuel used	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	303	149	550	67	31	206	301	19	19
1	293	74	556	83	106	309	222	82	165
2	202	27	256	86	115	114	80	39	77
3 or more	117	10	176	46	55	60	58	15	53
Vehicles per household	1.2	.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	.8	1.4	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	370	41	530	145	128	168	264	54	232
1989 to March 1990	5	—	18	4	22	14	16	10	17
1985 to 1988	36	—	46	32	30	46	19	10	65
1980 to 1984	52	4	79	28	36	29	27	13	16
1970 to 1979	89	5	199	55	31	46	28	10	77
1969 or earlier	188	32	188	26	9	33	174	11	57
Renter-occupied housing units	545	219	958	137	179	521	397	101	82
1989 to March 1990	202	59	288	84	60	166	175	52	9
1985 to 1988	220	109	386	37	102	232	82	21	48
1980 to 1984	89	44	122	16	12	75	61	12	25
1970 to 1979	18	7	92	—	5	48	37	16	—
1969 or earlier	16	—	70	—	—	—	42	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	173	99	260	38	52	159	210	48	51
Householder 65 years and over	223	85	384	36	10	103	212	16	52
Owner-occupied housing units	143	25	171	16	10	39	157	16	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
No telephone in unit	8	7	35	—	—	5	16	—	—
No vehicle available	102	76	201	6	—	45	81	5	13
Complete plumbing facilities	874	246	1 488	282	307	675	645	149	314
1.00 or less persons per room	826	218	1 407	261	283	646	604	136	314
1.01 or more persons per room	48	28	81	21	24	29	41	13	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	41	14	—	—	—	14	16	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room	41	14	—	—	—	14	16	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 014	21 114	25 288	37 049	44 524	37 687	20 073	27 682	20 345
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 784	14 165	14 163	8 454	24 401	13 743	9 196	14 732	21 436
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	348	73	556	107	39	273	347	35	58
Owner-occupied housing units	72	6	101	5	12	18	93	—	48
Renter-occupied housing units	276	67	455	102	27	255	254	35	10

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Danville city		Pittsylvania County					
	Danville, VA MSA	Pittsylvania County	Total	Danville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	4 844	2 269	2 575	2 575	109	123	136	198	308	104
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	2 844	1 326	1 518	1 518	76	92	47	115	103	36
Less than \$300.....	697	427	270	270	27	38	29	23	36	3
\$300 to \$399.....	600	305	295	295	11	10	—	24	23	14
\$400 to \$499.....	563	306	257	257	18	32	13	60	18	12
\$500 to \$599.....	436	159	277	277	9	9	—	3	5	3
\$600 to \$799.....	408	92	316	316	4	1	—	5	21	4
\$800 to \$999.....	51	21	30	30	—	2	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	79	16	63	63	7	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	423	375	477	477	400	350	277	416	371	405
Not mortgaged.....	2 000	943	1 057	1 057	33	31	89	83	205	68
Less than \$100.....	487	325	162	162	20	10	38	16	88	15
\$100 to \$199.....	1 101	489	612	612	13	21	27	49	100	40
\$200 to \$299.....	343	123	220	220	—	—	24	18	11	13
\$300 to \$399.....	41	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	19	3	16	16	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$500 or more.....	9	3	6	6	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median (dollars).....	137	124	148	148	100—	117	118	134	114	156
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	2 049	937	1 112	1 112	25	37	102	96	157	41
Less than 20 percent.....	711	364	347	347	8	21	49	20	74	25
20 to 24 percent.....	272	138	134	134	—	8	9	9	19	5
25 to 29 percent.....	173	75	98	98	—	2	12	15	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	191	69	122	122	—	6	—	29	13	1
35 percent or more.....	676	282	394	394	17	—	32	23	41	10
Not computed.....	26	9	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.8	23.6	28.4	28.4	37.8	18.6	21.1	30.7	21.2	17.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 159	592	567	567	27	36	25	49	58	28
Less than 20 percent.....	854	484	370	370	27	36	16	42	58	25
20 to 24 percent.....	181	89	92	92	—	—	9	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	89	10	79	79	—	—	—	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent.....	31	5	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.3	12.2	14.8	14.8	12.5	16.1	12.5	10.0—	10.0—	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	883	419	464	464	37	37	5	20	43	30
Less than 20 percent.....	795	381	414	414	26	35	—	20	43	30
20 to 24 percent.....	22	13	9	9	4	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	45	20	25	25	7	2	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	21	5	16	16	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.3	10.0—	14.8	14.8	10.0—	10.0—	32.5	11.2	10.0—	10.0—
\$50,000 or more.....	753	321	432	432	20	13	4	33	50	5
Less than 20 percent.....	719	317	402	402	20	13	4	33	50	5
20 to 24 percent.....	24	4	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.7	10.7	10.0—	12.5	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	5 183	1 108	4 075	4 075	99	97	61	60	178	124
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	348	78	270	270	14	—	15	10	—	3
\$100 to \$199.....	1 167	251	916	916	47	13	16	17	28	25
\$200 to \$299.....	1 501	300	1 201	1 201	15	37	—	9	45	59
\$300 to \$399.....	1 298	255	1 043	1 043	6	31	3	16	79	22
\$400 to \$499.....	382	67	315	315	—	16	19	—	5	4
\$500 to \$599.....	182	—	182	182	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	32	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	273	157	116	116	17	—	8	8	21	11
Median (dollars).....	267	253	270	270	130	298	184	198	304	251
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	2 105	326	1 779	1 779	42	24	26	30	45	24
Less than 20 percent.....	161	28	133	133	13	—	7	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent.....	198	45	153	153	22	3	—	6	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	185	11	174	174	—	—	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent.....	170	24	146	146	—	—	—	4	6	—
35 percent or more.....	1 184	140	1 044	1 044	—	21	11	12	29	6
Not computed.....	207	78	129	129	7	—	8	8	2	9
Median.....	46.4	45.3	46.5	46.5	21.0	48.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	1 544	353	1 191	1 191	14	28	35	22	69	45
Less than 20 percent.....	497	151	346	346	—	10	24	16	8	26
20 to 24 percent.....	404	71	333	333	8	10	3	6	20	9
25 to 29 percent.....	191	23	168	168	—	—	8	—	7	4
30 to 34 percent.....	210	51	159	159	—	8	—	—	3	2
35 percent or more.....	173	18	155	155	—	—	—	—	16	2
Not computed.....	69	39	30	30	6	—	—	—	15	2
Median.....	23.0	20.4	23.5	23.5	22.5	22.0	16.4	13.8	24.7	18.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 120	335	785	785	43	39	—	8	48	42
Less than 20 percent.....	869	289	580	580	39	32	—	8	44	38
20 to 24 percent.....	173	17	156	156	—	7	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	36	—	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	29	29	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Median.....	14.9	12.1	16.0	16.0	10.0—	14.8	—	12.5	10.0—	13.4
\$35,000 or more.....	414	94	320	320	—	6	—	—	16	13
Less than 20 percent.....	383	75	308	308	—	6	—	—	16	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	31	19	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.4	10.0—	11.7	11.7	—	12.5	—	—	10.0	10.0—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsylvania County—Con.						Danville city, Danville city		
	Tract 107	Tract 108.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	143	346	248	161	22	259	180	199	332
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	111	262	142	93	17	188	172	84	188
Less than \$300.....	50	57	71	30	—	49	—	12	11
\$300 to \$399.....	15	105	22	13	8	44	—	10	79
\$400 to \$499.....	25	39	26	28	9	16	24	12	30
\$500 to \$599.....	17	24	16	5	—	64	34	13	28
\$600 to \$799.....	—	27	7	17	—	6	76	37	27
\$800 to \$999.....	—	10	—	—	—	9	19	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	357	377	300	444	453	403	641	581	407
Not mortgaged.....	32	84	106	68	5	71	8	115	144
Less than \$100.....	13	33	8	40	—	24	—	26	22
\$100 to \$199.....	19	51	91	20	—	23	8	45	107
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	7	8	5	24	—	37	15
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	111	113	142	100—	275	144	175	139	129
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	43	166	102	53	—	98	17	99	170
Less than 20 percent.....	8	46	37	16	—	47	—	49	46
20 to 24 percent.....	5	26	39	8	—	10	—	15	25
25 to 29 percent.....	10	7	—	15	—	—	—	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	5	9	6	—	—	—	8	13	—
35 percent or more.....	15	78	11	14	—	41	9	22	69
Not computed.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median.....	29.2	32.2	21.2	25.8	—	21.0	50.0+	20.2	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	36	78	72	51	17	62	16	26	100
Less than 20 percent.....	26	58	52	42	17	38	8	20	77
20 to 24 percent.....	6	8	20	9	—	24	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.9	12.9	14.2	10.0—	17.5	14.6	17.5	10.0—	15.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	34	45	48	36	5	57	63	33	41
Less than 20 percent.....	34	29	48	32	5	57	34	33	41
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.9	12.3	10.0—	12.0	10.0—	16.9	19.6	10.0—	16.2
\$50,000 or more.....	30	57	26	21	—	42	84	41	21
Less than 20 percent.....	30	57	26	21	—	38	75	41	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	11.6	—	10.0—	15.0	10.5	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	64	112	64	44	56	76	273	240	385
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	1—	10	—	4	—	15	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	41	15	10	6	—	21	63	9	99
\$200 to \$299.....	12	26	27	16	11	34	58	83	109
\$300 to \$399.....	—	24	4	6	28	13	90	109	89
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	4	13	—	12	27	37
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	12	30
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	11	32	13	12	—	8	—	—	14
Median (dollars).....	146	261	261	236	315	242	300	319	263
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	28	44	—	6	16	26	69	41	194
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	—	4	—	15	—	18
35 percent or more.....	—	11	—	6	12	23	39	41	143
Not computed.....	13	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Median.....	24.7	50.0+	—	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	42.4	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	10	41	33	5	14	21	44	60	120
Less than 20 percent.....	5	29	16	5	—	5	24	20	50
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	20	39
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	—	14	6	12	—	24
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7
Not computed.....	—	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.0	16.4	15.0	17.5	32.5	22.7	19.6	22.5	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	13	11	31	23	26	26	121	93	56
Less than 20 percent.....	7	7	31	17	20	21	86	66	26
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	35	15	15
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	4	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	14.6	13.2	15.0	15.6	17.7	17.4	20.7
\$35,000 or more.....	13	16	—	10	—	3	39	46	15
Less than 20 percent.....	13	16	—	4	—	—	39	46	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0	—	12.5	—	—	15.9	11.4	12.5

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Danville city, Danville city—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8.98	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	349	37	490	145	116	162	264	39	187
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	198	10	232	117	107	116	85	34	138
Less than \$300.....	37	5	94	15	19	5	29	—	34
\$300 to \$399.....	51	5	39	11	18	7	23	12	33
\$400 to \$499.....	55	—	24	24	5	40	—	—	40
\$500 to \$599.....	30	—	34	34	23	27	20	5	17
\$600 to \$799.....	18	—	31	28	31	24	13	17	14
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7	—	—	5	6	7	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	420	300	369	522	564	516	336	600	406
Not mortgaged.....	151	27	258	28	9	46	179	5	49
Less than \$100.....	24	4	35	—	—	—	35	—	9
\$100 to \$199.....	72	12	142	28	9	26	106	—	32
\$200 to \$299.....	28	11	61	—	—	11	38	5	8
\$300 to \$399.....	18	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	169	179	161	125	175	183	143	225	174
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	164	21	217	32	21	39	175	11	131
Less than 20 percent.....	52	10	62	5	5	17	63	—	32
20 to 24 percent.....	18	—	8	7	—	5	25	6	23
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	35	5	—	5	15	—	15
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	22	10	—	6	5	5	35
35 percent or more.....	81	11	90	5	16	—	61	—	26
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—
Median.....	34.6	35.5	30.8	29.0	50.0+	20.4	24.3	24.6	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	60	—	140	49	17	51	47	19	28
Less than 20 percent.....	44	—	112	15	12	33	32	—	10
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	14	20	5	—	7	19	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	14	9	—	13	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.3	—	12.7	22.4	15.6	17.1	10.0-	22.5	26.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	97	16	77	30	19	17	19	4	22
Less than 20 percent.....	90	16	77	30	14	10	19	—	20
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	10.0-	10.0-	13.6	17.7	18.5	10.0-	17.5	16.3
\$50,000 or more.....	28	—	56	34	59	55	23	5	6
Less than 20 percent.....	28	—	46	29	59	55	23	5	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	—	10.7	10.0	11.4	11.9	10.0-	12.5	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	545	219	922	137	179	521	390	101	82
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	29	14	—	55	—	32	125	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	138	68	253	39	5	88	127	11	—
\$200 to \$299.....	158	80	307	21	45	208	100	9	10
\$300 to \$399.....	102	45	198	15	91	153	38	61	22
\$400 to \$499.....	43	7	101	7	22	22	—	—	15
\$500 to \$599.....	42	—	24	—	16	13	—	6	16
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	33	5	26	—	—	5	—	14	19
Median (dollars).....	254	248	260	111	344	273	146	330	374
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	256	93	439	95	26	240	239	38	10
Less than 20 percent.....	—	22	24	23	—	19	45	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	24	36	11	—	29	34	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	23	7	57	22	—	—	42	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	15	13	28	10	—	35	12	—	—
35 percent or more.....	184	27	279	29	26	115	106	24	—
Not computed.....	34	—	15	—	—	42	—	14	10
Median.....	50.0+	25.4	49.2	28.1	50.0+	40.0	29.8	50.0+	41
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	155	86	314	34	43	132	111	36	—
Less than 20 percent.....	50	11	64	16	4	29	67	11	—
20 to 24 percent.....	26	28	108	—	7	54	22	9	13
25 to 29 percent.....	9	30	25	11	5	27	12	10	19
30 to 34 percent.....	25	17	55	—	—	15	5	6	—
35 percent or more.....	45	—	41	7	27	7	5	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median.....	25.8	25.7	23.8	25.5	37.1	23.4	18.7	23.9	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	77	14	104	8	78	140	29	27	15
Less than 20 percent.....	39	14	58	8	55	134	29	27	15
20 to 24 percent.....	29	—	33	—	23	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.4	12.5	18.1	12.5	15.6	14.0	14.7	13.8	17.5
\$35,000 or more.....	57	26	65	—	32	9	11	—	16
Less than 20 percent.....	50	21	65	—	32	9	11	—	16
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	11.3	10.0-	—	11.0	14.5	10.0-	—	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Danville, VA MSA -----	108 711	15.8	46 158	16.0	PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY—Con.				
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY					Tract 111 -----	2 617	15.7	1 058	15.4
					Tract 112.98 -----	2 556	17.3	1 093	15.9
					Tract 113.98 -----	4 646	15.8	1 758	15.8
					Tract 114 -----	3 680	15.8	1 406	15.8
					Tract 115.97 -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 115.98 -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 116.96 -----	—	—	—	—
Total -----	55 655	17.5	22 861	17.8	Tract 116.97 -----	39	15.4	16	12.5
DANVILLE CITY					Tract 116.98 -----	—	—	—	—
					DANVILLE CITY, DANVILLE CITY				
					Tract 1 -----	6 202	12.0	2 712	12.4
					Tract 2 -----	4 718	11.3	2 058	11.9
					Tract 3 -----	4 529	11.9	2 084	12.0
Total -----	53 056	14.0	23 297	14.2	Tract 4 -----	4 985	12.3	2 126	12.4
Danville city -----	53 056	14.0	23 297	14.2	Tract 5 -----	1 037	14.6	596	16.3
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY					Tract 6 -----	5 031	12.2	2 175	12.0
					Tract 7 -----	3 803	15.6	1 755	16.1
					Tract 8.98 -----	3 503	15.8	1 425	16.7
					Tract 9 -----	4 202	16.8	1 868	16.0
					Tract 10 -----	4 388	15.7	1 966	16.0
Tract 101 -----	4 013	16.8	1 588	16.3	Tract 11 -----	2 367	16.0	1 046	16.0
Tract 102 -----	4 832	27.1	1 969	27.4	Tract 12 -----	1 962	16.2	786	15.6
Tract 103 -----	3 679	14.6	2 126	14.0	Tract 13.98 -----	2 725	14.7	1 131	15.6
Tract 104 -----	3 608	16.2	1 478	16.4	Tract 14 -----	3 536	16.9	1 544	16.6
Tract 105 -----	4 909	22.1	2 055	23.9	Tract 15.98 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 106 -----	3 066	31.4	1 282	34.4	Tract 16.97 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 107 -----	1 949	17.6	771	17.1	Tract 16.98 -----	64	12.5	24	8.3
Tract 108.98 -----	7 280	11.8	2 804	12.4	Tract 17.98 -----	4	—	1	—
Tract 109 -----	2 425	16.5	981	16.6	Tract 18.97 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 110 -----	6 356	13.2	2 476	12.6	Tract 18.98 -----	—	—	—	—

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Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. “Per capita income” is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income “in kind,” savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of “free” housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income “in kind” from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”) Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, “Car, truck, or van,” includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, “Public transportation,” includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, “Other means,” includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, “Other means,” may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was “Car, truck, or van.” (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, “Drove alone,” includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, “Carpooled,” includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark “Yes” in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Cambodian
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								Eight or more
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone’s usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers’ sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under “Usual Home Elsewhere.”)

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the “dwelling unit” concept. Although the term became “housing unit” and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on “persons in unit” show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase “persons in unit” is used for housing tabulations, “persons in households” for population items. Figures for “persons in unit” match those for “persons in household” for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. “Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

“Persons per room” is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of “Poverty Status in 1989” and “Income in 1989” under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the “2 or 98” row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled “Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors.”

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for “Totals and Percentages.”
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Virginia

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.0
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.8	2.8	2.1	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay-in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD							
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
First name Middle initial				b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>					
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative _____				H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>			
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API _____ </div> </div> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms </div> </div>				b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
a. Age 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0				H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?					
b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0									
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		FOR CENSUS USE							
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____		A. Total persons 0 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere		D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		G. DO ID	
				C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
		C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1					

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

PERSON 1		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____ (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <i>If this person is a female —</i> 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		17b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years			

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

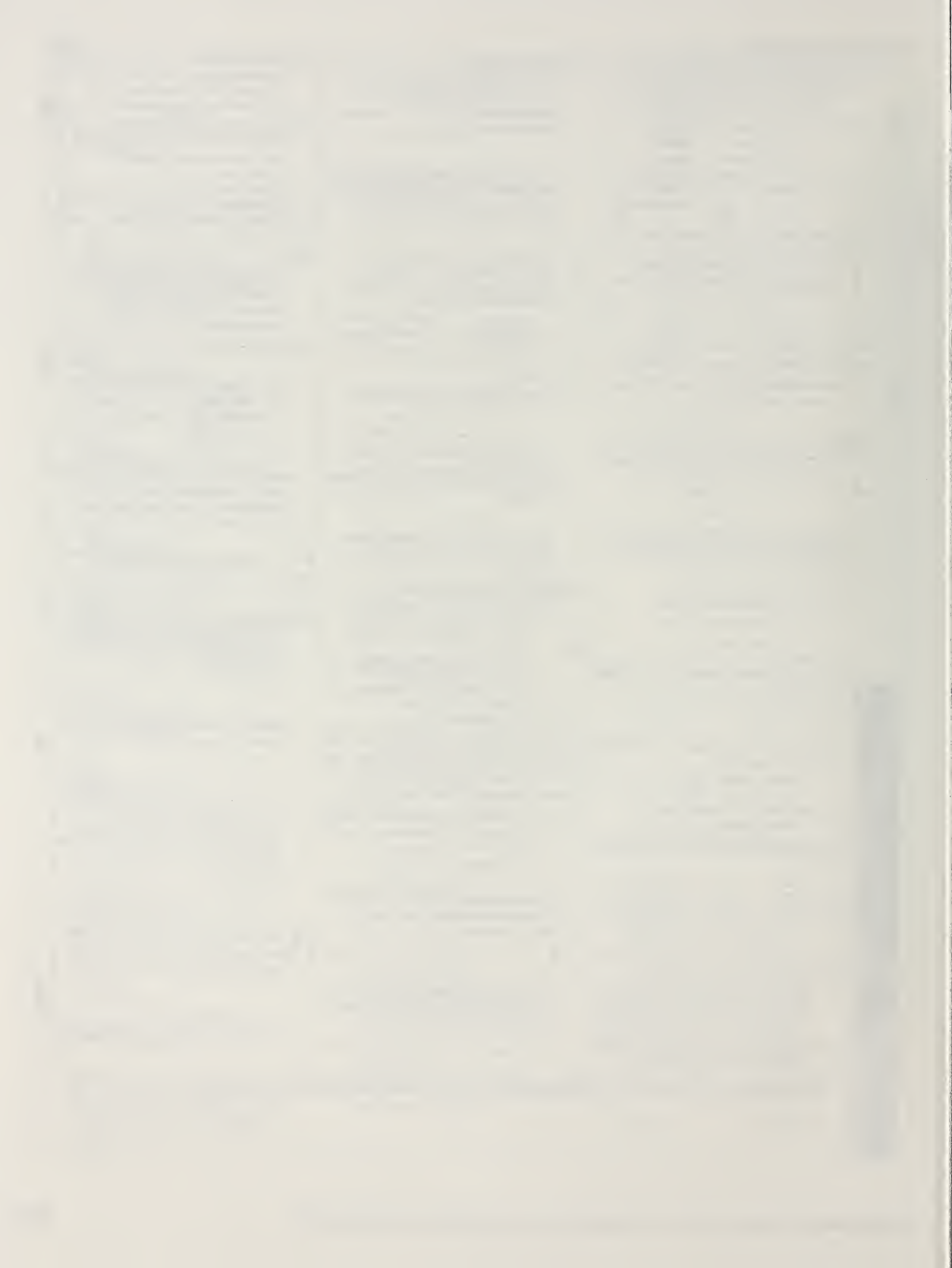
☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

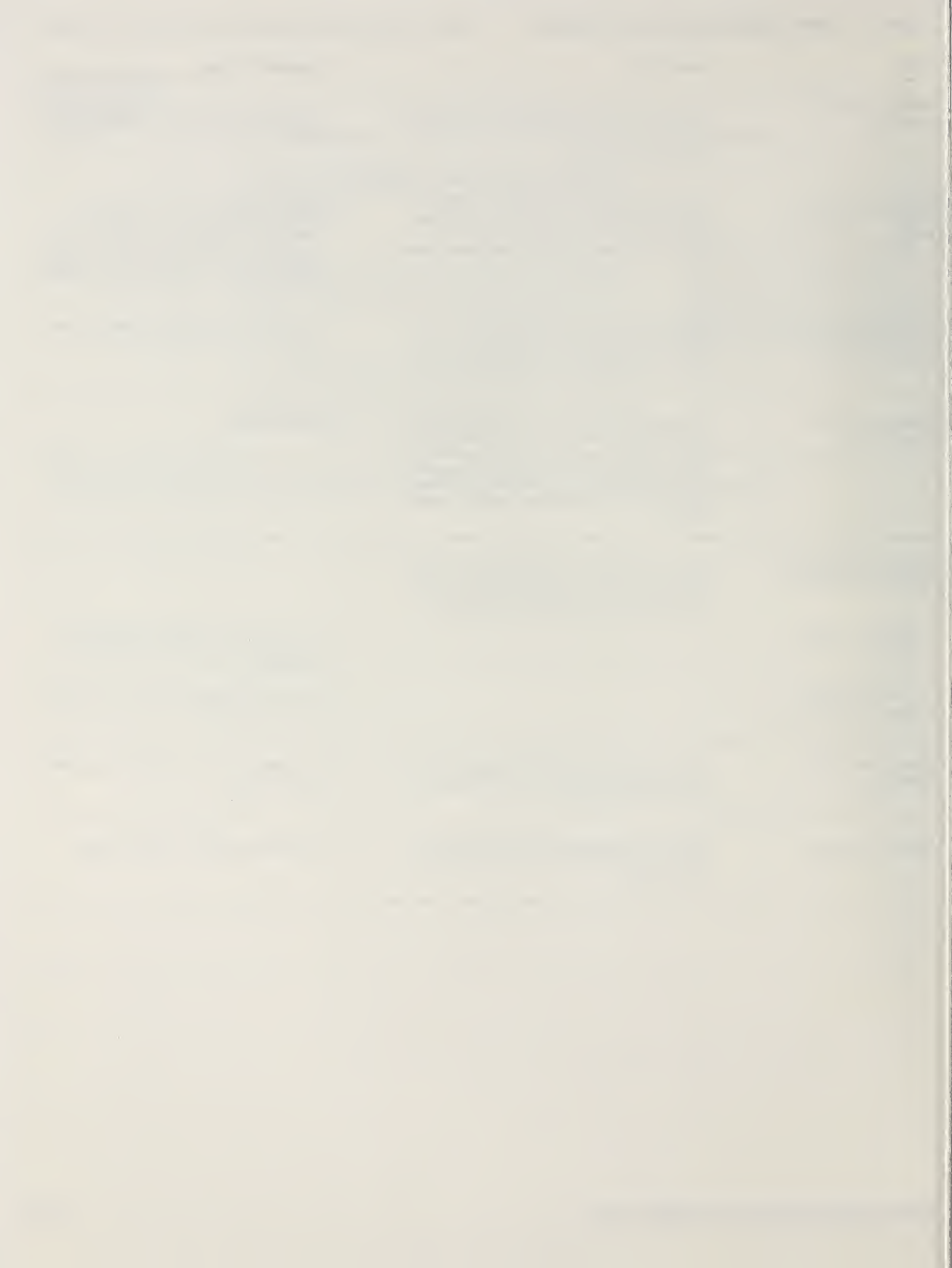
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

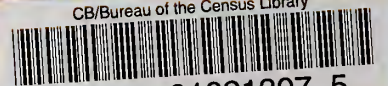


APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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